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TO
LARGE BUYERS.*Inquiries should state quantities.*

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| GLASS BOTTLES .. | 6d., 1/, 2/, 5/- Retail. 4/, 8/, 16/, 38/- per dozen. |
| BULK | 1/- per lb. 100/- owt. in 2-gallon Bottles. 90/- in 1-cwt. Kegs. 85/- in 3-cwt. Barrels. |

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| | |
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| BOXES | 6d., 1/, 2/, 5/- Retail. 4/, 8/, 16/, 38/- per dozen. |
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| | |
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| GLASS BOTTLES .. | 6d., 1/, 2/, 5/- Retail. 4/, 8/, 16/, 38/- per dozen. |
| BULK | 1/- per lb. 10d. in 2-gallon Bottles. |

Liquid Annatto, or Cheese Colouring.

| | |
|------------------|--|
| STONE BOTTLES .. | 6d., 1/, 2/, 5/- Retail. 4/, 8/, 16/, 38/- per dozen. |
| BULK | 1/- per lb. 10d. in 2-gallon Bottles. 84/- in 12 gallons. 80/- in 3-cwt. casks. |

Cheese Rennet, or SPECIAL STRENGTH.

| | |
|------------------|--|
| STONE BOTTLES .. | 4-pints, 9d. Retail. 7/- doz. Pints, 1/3 " 12/- " |
| | Quarts, 2/ " 20/- " |
| | 1/2-gall., 4/ " 38/- " |
| | 1-gall., 8/ " 72/- " |
| BULK. | At Special Prices. Inquiries should state quantity. |

These Goods are selling well in the Agricultural districts. They are very attractively got up, are superior to any foreign makes, and are well worth the attention of the Trade, as they leave a good margin to the seller.

Attractive Show Cards and Printed Matter may be had on application.

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In 1d. Pictorial Packets, assorted to order,
6s. per gross, on $\frac{1}{2}$ gross cards or in 2 gross
Special Counter Show Cases, with gold
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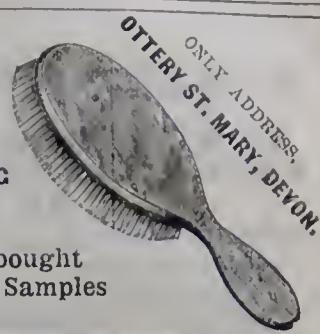


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THEY RECOMMEND THEMSELVES AFTER A FEW TIMES USING.

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This Section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Thursday noon of each week.
Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

TERMS.

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of 1d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word, his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.", and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 8d.

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Fifteen bales chamomiles, 9 cwt. old dirty honey, 20s. Newham & Pickard, Sheffield. Surplus finest Lofoden cod-liver oil, about 8 casks, 25 gals. each; sample sent; free rails here, 75s. net each cask. Robinson, Chemist, Hull. Surplus stock of drugs.—1 lb. potass. iodid., 10s.; 4 lbs. opium tinct.; 2 lbs. pulv. caanthar. russ.; 2 lbs. bismuth. subnit.; 14 lbs. bees-wax. J. G. Lingdale, Skelton.

Educational.

Books.—Littleton's "English-Latin Dictionary" (rare), 1723; Riddle's "Latin-English Dictionary"; Phillips's "Translations of London Pharm."; Squire's "British Pharm." 10th edit.; Valentini's "Inorganic Chemistry"; Fowle's "Easy Latin Reading Book"; Buckmaster's "Inorganic Chemistry"; Buckmaster's "Advanced Chemistry"; what offers? A. D. B., 50 Union Street, Plymouth.

Formulas

Reliable recipes, 6d. each; full set of 130 neatly copied in book, 7s. 6d.; send for list. "Chemist," Edwards, Wye, Kent. Reliable recipes, as sold over 10 years, warranted practicable and pay well; lists free. Tom Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, London, N. Practical recipes, 3s. each: butter-colouring; weed-destroyer; mist. bismuthic co.; liq. opii sed. (cost 2s. lb.); vinum pepsinæ; liq. santal co.; liquid cochineal; glycerin pepsin acid; concentrated infusion gentian, cost 8d. lb.; carbolic and arsenical sheep-dips. 191/15.

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Shop Fittings.

Handsome counter show-case, length 7½ feet, height 2 feet; two pairs specie-jars, fig. 1 Maw's list; all splendid condition, cost 23s., sold a bargain. Full particulars, Everard, Chichester.

Secondhand Spanish mahogany counter, massive carved trusses, very handsome, 13 feet long, 12s. 10s.; 9-foot mahogany back-fitting, mahogany pilasters, drawers, cupboards, and lockers, 7s.; 6 specie-jars, 7s. 6d. each; 15 blue syrup-bottles, plug stoppers, 9d. each, &c. Natali, 184 Aldersgate Street, London.

Shop-fittings, secondhand, for sale.—17 feet run of drawers, with bevelled-edged glass labels and glass knobs, price 10s. 15s.; also 2 counters, one with glass front, price 7s.; dispensing-screen, 6 ft. long, 6s. 10s.; counter-ease, 5 ft. long, bent glass, 50s.; 300 shop-rounds, 7s. 6d. per dozen. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, London, E.C.

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Botanical, polarising, and attractive microscope slides, 5s. 6d. dozen; exchange. Henry Ebbage, Framlingham.

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Seventeen jars run honey, weighing about 35 lbs. each, beautiful golden colour, 6d. lb.; two 56-lb. tins pure glycerine, 6½d. lb.; one 56-lb. tin petroleum jelly, two 28-lb. ditto, 4d. lb.; soda-water machine, 5s.; large gas-stove, good as new, cost 7s., price 4s. Johnson, 105 and 106 High Street, Godalming.

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Reliable recipes for making concentrated infusions, such as calumba, ehirata, which will keep well; state lowest cash price. 195/41.

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Further particulars of the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

MAY 16, 1891

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MASON'S is a Special Compound entirely from Herbs.

NO OTHER EXTRACT MAKES BEER LIKE IT.
Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1/-, & 2/- each, with directions.

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Make Temperance Wines in a few minutes.
Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Black Currant, &c.
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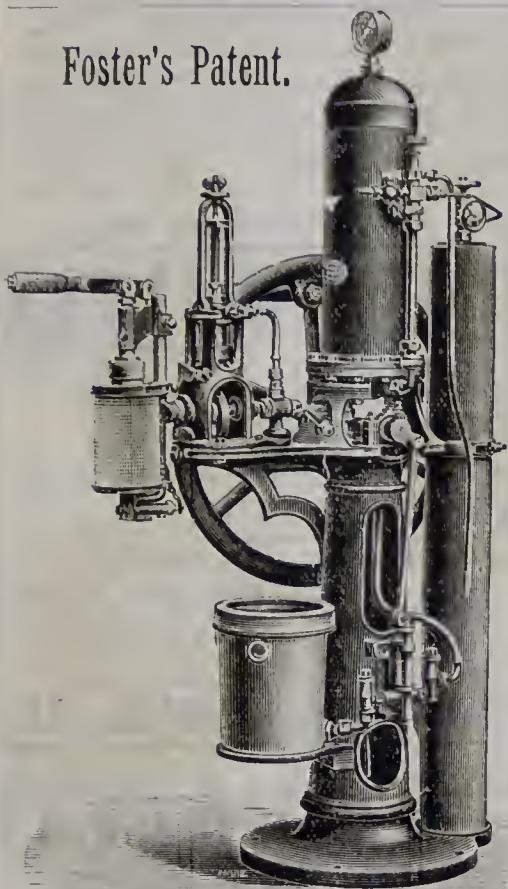
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Iron Vessel containing an average of } 10s.

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I have no hesitation to advise you to prescribe to your patients, to your convalescents, to those of your clients who have mental exertions, to use JOHNSTON'S BOVRIL, which, in a concentrated form, contains a substantial tonic and a palatable food.

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Contains 25 % of Allen & Hanburys' Extract of Malt.

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SELLS AT SIGHT.*

Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and *The Chemist and Druggist*, April 20th.

1/- Bottles, 9/- per dozen; 1-lb. Bottles, 18/- per dozen; and in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

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12

BONSON'S DIGESTIVE TEA.

The Tannin Minimised.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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MAY 16, 1891

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
SUPPLEMENT

2

ESTABLISHED

1743.

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KENNAWAY & COMPANY, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, EXETER, LEITH, and LIVERPOOL.

THE Excise regulations now make it necessary for Chemists to hold Wine Licences if they sell anything in the shape of Medicated Wine. Messrs. KENNAWAY & CO. pay half the expense of their Agents' Licences annually, including cost of obtaining them, which they arrange through their own Solicitors. For particulars apply to their Head Office—PALACE GATE, EXETER.

Messrs. KENNAWAY & CO. are Sole Agents for the "Kaiser Fritz" brand of Liebig's Beef Wine. Particulars on application.

ROWNTREE'S

The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR":—
"Certainly this preparation is of delicate flavour . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for this 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."

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The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:—

"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

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ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University)
December 15, 1888.

Introduced 1855.]

ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.

[Introduced 1855.

One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopoeia, and free from all Chemical Impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Aqua Anethi, Concoct. | 4/ lb. | Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent. | 6/ lb. | Aqua Camphor. Concent. | 4/ lb. | Aqua Pimento, Concent. | 4/ lb. |
| " Anisel " | 4/ " | " Casein " | 4/ " | " Menth. Pip. " | 4/ " | " Rose " | 8/ " |
| " Camphor " | 4/ " | " Flor. Antran. " | 8/ " | " Ang. " | 8/ " | " Rose Virgin " | 10/ " |
| " Garnet " | 4/ " | " Flor. Sambuci " | 8/ " | " Virid. " | | | |

The above are put up in Bottles of 4 lb. or 1 lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over Cork.

From the LANCASTER, July 15, 1882:—"CONCENTRATED WATERS (Robinson's, Pendleton, Manchester).—Among the samples sent to us we find Aq. Anethi, Anisel, Cinnam. Ver., Rose, and some dozen of others. Diluted w/ forty parts of water they form the ordinary waters of the Pharmacopoeia. They are excellent in quality, and will be very useful, especially in country practice. [1] Wholesale HAWK & CO., London, and most Provincial Wholesale Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR.

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Send **10/-** for 3-dozen Case assorted flavours.
Lemon, Raspberry, Orange, Pineapple,
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HANDSOME SHOW CARD, HANDBILLS, ETC., WITH EACH ORDER.

Be first! Order early! and secure your customers for the
Summer demand.

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NATURAL MINERAL WATERS & SALTS.

Are imported in bottles, and used in the treatment of CHRONIC GASTRIC CATARRH, HYPERÆMIA of the LIVER, GALLSTONES, CHRONIC CONSTIPATION, DIABETES, RENAL CALCULI, GOUT, and DISEASES of the SPLEEN.



NATURAL
CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT

In small and frequent doses it is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls, dissolved in water, preferably warm. To increase the aperient action of the Natural Carlsbad Mineral Water, a teaspoonful of the Salt, previously dissolved in a little hot water, should be added.

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[1]

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Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each.

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**CHEMISTS
CAN SAVE
TIME
AND
MONEY**

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6 in a box, $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Cards, at 4/6.

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GLASS TUBES.

On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Cards, at 6/6.

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With Wool complete. On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Cards, at 5/6.

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On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Cards, at 5/6.

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On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Cards, at 4/-.

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SMELLING BOTTLES in LEATHER PURSES

WITH METAL CLASPS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ doz. on Card.)

Per dozen, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 8s.

A New Size this Season is the Bijou at 4s. 6d. per dozen.

We have also in Stock a Large Assortment of Cut Smelling Bottles from 3s. 6d. per dozen. Excellent Value.

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3s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. per dozen.

1d. OINTMENT TINS, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. New line, per gross 1s. 9d.



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WE again beg respectfully to call the attention of the Trade to our well-known Non-poisonous Fly Paper, the "Fly Cemetery," the title of which has become a familiar household word. The enormous annual increase in the output is the best proof of its popularity. Last year, in spite of a cold season and a host of worthless imitations (of the skating rink order), we again had an increase of over a million and a half papers above that of 1889. The whole of our parchment paper (upon which the "Honey Fly Gum" is spread) has been specially manufactured for us, so that we are enabled to guarantee its excellent quality, and in order to meet the anticipated further demands for the coming season, we have laid down several new patent machines. The efficacy of the "Fly Cemetery" has been testified to in a remarkable manner by the retail trade, but this year we have received a collection of splendid

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We beg to warn you against Fraudulent Imitations, as our rights are protected by Patents, and persons offering such imitations for sale are liable to legal proceedings. During last season, 1890, we obtained two perpetual injunctions, the defendants paying damages and costs, and six others gave undertakings in similar terms to avoid proceedings.

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(Undiluted). IN IMPERIAL QUART AND PINT BOTTLES.

STOWER'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL

NO MUSTY FLAVOUR. 700 MEDICAL TESTIMONIALS. RECOMMENDED BY THE LANCET, &c.

STOWER'S

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| QUININE WINE, | carefully prepared as per B. P. Formula. |
| PEPSINE WINE, | made with Pure Unfermented and Unalcoholized Wine. |
| COCA WINE, | do. do. do. |
| MEAT & MALT WINE | do. do. do. |

SUPPLIED TO ANY CHEMIST WITH OWN LABEL IF DESIRED.

Sole Proprietors and
Manufacturers,**ALEX. RIDDLE & CO.,** 38 Commercial Street, LONDON, E.**WM. NICHOLLS & CO.**

ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF

FLUID EXTRACT OF ANNATTO

INDISPENSABLE TO THE DAIRY FARMER.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & INNOCUOUS.

Contains a Greater Amount of Pure Colour in Solution than any other make.
Leaves no Sediment.

Used and Valued by Dairy Farmers throughout the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the Cape; also in the United States of America, Sweden, Denmark, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Russia.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

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BRISTOL ANNATTO WORKS.

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A very bright, clear, and strong solution.

ANNATTO IN CAKE.

Giving, when dissolved, a deep Orange Stain with minimum of sediment.

OIL BUTTER-COLOURING.

Unsurpassed in richness of tint, and unobjectionable in taste or odour.

PRIME RENNET

Has each season an increasing sale.



PRIME RENNET

Produces the Maximum of Curd.

SPECIAL PRICES TO BUYERS IN BULK.

Grinders of all kinds of Drugs and Spices for Cattle Powders, &c.

DRUG & SPICE MILLS.

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TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. WANTED, AGENTS IN ALL TOWNS FOR

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CHAMPAGNE OF NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.
ALLOWS A LARGER PROFIT TO THE TRADE THAN ANY OTHER NATURAL MINERAL WATER
*Testimonials from Royalty and the most eminent of the Medical Profession.***GEROLSTEIN COMPANY.** Offices—153 Cheapside, LONDON, E.C.**"RAMORNIE."****LIEBIG'S**

Extract of Meat.

As supplied to the Admiralty, War, and India Offices.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 lb. Jars..... | per lb. 6/9 | per doz. 81/0 | 2-oz. Jars..... | per lb. 7 8 | per doz. 11/6 |
| ½ lb. Jars..... | 7/0 | 42/0 | 1-oz. Jars..... | 8 4 | 8/3 |
| 2-½ lb. Jars..... | 7/3 | 21/0 | ½ oz. Jars..... | 8 8 | 3/3 |

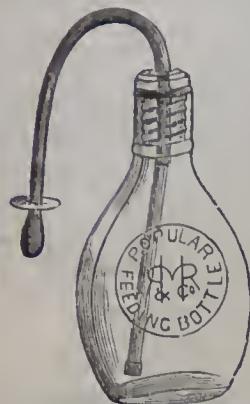
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6 lbs. Carriage free.

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FEEDING BOTTLES.



POPULAR (6d.)
GREEN, Screw Glass Stoppers.
White fittings, 3/- per dozen,
in box. Each boxed, 3/9
per dozen.
Black fittings, 3/3 per dozen,
in box. Each boxed, 3/9
per dozen.
The same in 1/ quality, 4/9
and 5/3 per dozen.
With Boxwood Tops, 2/4 to
3/1 per dozen.
White Glass Bottles, 2d. per
dozen extra.

The following are a few of the approved styles regularly stocked, which are saleable and give great satisfaction to customers. They are constructed of the best materials on sound principles, and yield good profit.



SANDRINGHAM. (1s.)
WHITE, Screw Glass Stoppers.
Each in a box.
White fittings, 5/6; Black, 6/- per dozen.



SANDRINGHAM. (1s.)
WHITE, Earthenware Tops.
Each in box.
White fittings, 5/6; Black, 6/- per dozen.



COLONIAL. (6d.)
GREEN, Screw Glass Stoppers.
White fittings, 3/- per dozen,
in box. Each boxed, 3/8
per dozen.

Black fittings, 3/3 per dozen,
in box. Each boxed, 3/8
per dozen.

The same in 1/ quality, 4/9
and 5/3 per dozen.

With Boxwood Tops, 2/4 to
3/1 per dozen.

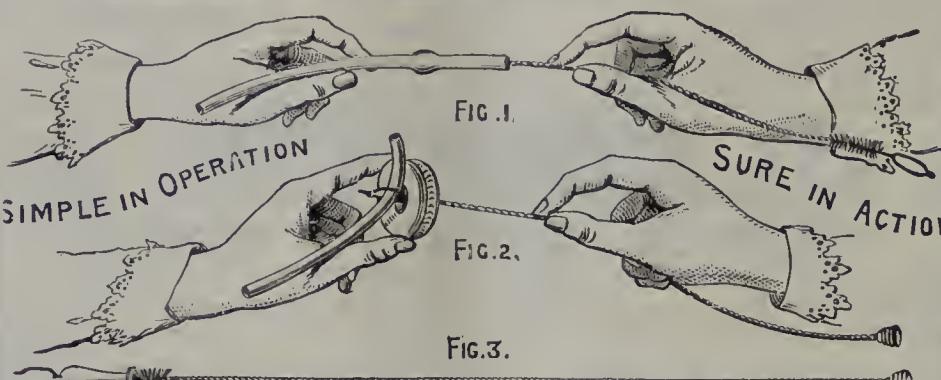
White Glass Bottles, 2d. per
dozen extra.

SPLENDID VALUE!

THE OLD-FASHIONED

is again coming into use, many doctors preferring it. We have all the shapes & supply them fitted and unfitted. Thus the kind as

shown in figure, best quality, 3 sizes, assorted, are 3/- per dozen bottles; fitted with black teat and boxwood-top cork, with brush complete, in box, 8/6 per dozen.



FITTINGS.

INDIA-RUBBER TUBING.

White, Brown, and Black, 3d. to 4d. per yard.

GLASS TUBES.

10d. per gross.

TEATS.



All sizes and shapes, White, Brown, and Black, put up in 1-dozen boxes.

Smallest size, White 5d., seamless 1/; Black 8d., seamless 1/ per dozen.

Other sizes in proportion.

Complete Fittings for all kinds of Bottles. Also Spare Bottles in any quantity from single bottles to original crates.

PERFECT TUBE CLEANER.

There is nothing to beat this. It is perfect from the sanitary point of view. Use as shown above. Price 8/- per gross.

FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



BREAST GLASS, as Fig 1, india-rubber and glass mounts, 12/- per dozen.

" " Fig. 2, " " 15/- "

MAY, ROBERTS & CO.
Wholesale Druggists' Sundriesmen

Dealers in Patent Medicines, Proprietary Articles, Perfumery,
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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BREAST EXHAUSTER,
white fittings, 5/9 per dozen;
black fittings, 6/3 per dozen.

CHLORODYNE

Davenport (Brown's)
Towle, A. F., and Son

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Dunne, Flockhart and Co.
Greely, R. W., and Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., and Son
Mason, A. H.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.
Warrington Chemical Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney
Zimmermann, A. and M.

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Jossan, Gabriel
Mariam and Co.

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Evans, Sons and Co.
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Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Fuerst Bros.
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Fentiman and Co.
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Lowe, C.
Quelch, H. C.
"Salvine" Co.
Stevens, P. A.
Binton, C., and Co.
"The Alexandra" (Zimmer)
Thompson and Capper
Warrick Bros.
Woods, W. Area Nut)

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Bailey, M., and Co.
Barclay and Sons (Limited)
Evans, Leacher and Webb
Evans' Sons, and Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., and Sons (Lim.)
Albertson, H., and Sons
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hockin, Wilson and Co
Idris and Co.
Jackson, W. and H.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Lynch and Co.
Mark, J., and Co.
Marriot, E., and Co.
Mason, A. Newton
Maw, Son, and Thompson, S.
May, Roberts and Co
Newbery, F., and Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Rankin, W., and Sons
Sanger and Sons
Schutze and Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole and
Co., Lim.
Tidman and Son
Toogood, W.
Wood, Vincent

DRUG GRINDERS

Jordan and Co.

DRUMS

Berger, F.

DISINFECTANTS

Adams, Webster and Co.
Fletcher Broe. and Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Grindley and Co. (Lim.)
Hamilton and Co. (Lim.)
Jeyes' Fluid
National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co.
Seabury and Johnson

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.
Martin, Maria (Nun)

ELASTIC HOSIERY

Wood, V.

ELECTRIC APPAR.

Darton, F., and Co.

Gent and Co.

Lancaster, J., and Son

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Barker, W., and Son

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Beckett, W. Boehm, F.

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Bratty and Hinshill (Ltd.)

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Tyler, P. (Anchovies)

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Bush, W. J., and Co.

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Drysdale, J. W., and Co.

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Firth, H. [Clarke]

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Lambert, S., and Co. (Sandal

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Allen and Hanburys

Barber, G., and Co.

Burgoyne, Burbridge and Co.

Dakin Brothers

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Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Hearon, Squire and Francis

Hooper, B., and Co.

Lloyd, T. Howard and Co.

Mas and Co.

Potter and Clarke

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Improved Methods of Administering Remedies Commonly Employed in the Treatment of

INFLUENZA.

INFLUENZA is defined by Dr. Fristowe as a "contagious catarrhal affection of the respiratory tract of short duration, but attended with much prostration, and occurring for the most part in widespread epidemics."

It is known by many scientific names—those most commonly employed being *Peri-pneumonia Notha* (Sydenham), *Febris Catarrhalis* (Hoffman), and *Defluxio Catarrhalis*. In the 17th Century, in Italy, it was first called *Influenza* from being attributed to the "influence" of the stars, and this term has since been commonly adopted. In France it is known as *La Grippe*. In Russia it is called the *Chinese Catarrh*, and in Germany the *Russian Disease*.

Sometimes the disease is limited to a small area, but more commonly it invades a large portion of the earth's surface. In some instances so great has been its prevalence that almost all parts of the world have been attacked simultaneously. Its onset is in many cases remarkably sudden. In 1837 it seized the whole of the metropolis in a few days. The most noteworthy epidemics have been those of 1803, 1831, 1833, 1837, 1847, 1890, but there have been many other smaller epidemics. In the 1847 epidemic it has been calculated that in London alone no less than two hundred thousand persons suffered, whilst in Paris half the population was attacked.

In previous epidemics it has been noticed that the patient feels chilly or shivers, that there has been persistent headache with a sense of tightness across the forehead, the eyes being tender and watery, the nose discharging a copious acrid fluid, whilst cough has been a troublesome symptom, being often accompanied by oppression of breathing. The debility has been a prominent symptom, being apparently an essential feature of the disease.

As the result of our inquiries, we find that the remedies usually prescribed as antithermics and analgesics, &c., in Influenza, &c., are Aconite, Quinine, Antipyrin, &c.

ACONITE.

Aconite is most conveniently given in the form of the Aconite "Tabloids," each containing the equivalent to one minim of the tincture. For an adult, one is usually prescribed every ten minutes for the first hour, and subsequently hourly for five or six hours, or until the temperature falls.

ICHTHYOL.

THE LANCET writes (May 2nd) that Dr. Lorenz, staff-surgeon in the Prussian army, has reported that great relief was obtained in eighty cases of undoubted influenza after a single inhalation of a 2-per-cent. solution of Ichthyol. For this a steam spray apparatus was used, and it was repeated twice a day for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes at a time.

In addition to this, Ichthyol was ordered internally in the form of pills containing a grain and a half each, one to five being taken daily. Also a vessel containing a 2 per-cent. solution of Ichthyol was kept in the room, and from time to time made to boil by applying a spirit-lamp under it. In almost all cases the symptoms are said to have entirely subsided in two or three days, but if the treatment were left off then the cough and running at the nose were liable to recur.



QUININE "TABLOIDS."

These are soluble in 10 parts of cold water, whereas ordinary Quinine only dissolves in 730 parts. As the secretions are often scanty and imperfect in conditions where Quinine is required, we may have here one reason why such enormous doses of Quinine seem to be demanded. The deficiency of the acid secretion of the stomach in fever makes it desirable that a soluble form of Quinine should be given.

ANTIPYRIN "TABLOIDS."

Antipyrin is supplied in five-grain "Tabloids," one, two, or three being given as required to reduce pyrexia or relieve pain, according to the severity of the symptoms.

SALICYLATE OF SODA AND SALOL.

For the relief of rheumatoid pains in the joints and limbs, the best remedies are said to be Salicylate of Soda and Salol.

Salol and Salicylate of Soda are supplied in "Tabloids," containing three and five grains each. Salol is said to possess the anti-rheumatic properties of the latter without causing the depression or *tinnitus aurium* which invariably follows the administration of Soda Salicylate; the dose is 5 to 15 grains (1 to 3 "Tabloids").

PINOL (OLEUM PINI PUMILIONIS).

Pinol is useful in allaying cough, and it may be taken dropped on sugar, or as Pinol Pastilles.

It is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer, and has been found an effectual preventative against influenza when sprayed about the rooms, or inhaled from the moustache or the Pinol-Eucalyptia Dry Inhaler, which can be held in the mouth like a cigar.

This very useful Inhaler has been found to cut short attacks of influenza, ulcerated throat, &c.

To counteract the debility, and during convalescence, Beef and Iron Wine (Burrough's), which now contains quinine, is largely employed, the dose being a tablespoonful or more with water three or four times a day. Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites is said to be a useful tonic, and is largely employed in improving atonic conditions. The Kepler Extract of Malt added to milk promotes its assimilation, and forms an admirable food in fever and convalescence.

As disinfectants for the sick-room, and for use in the form of a spray or with a bronchitis-kettle, Eucalyptia, Pure Terebene and Pinol are frequently prescribed, either alone or Mixed.

SULPHONAL "TABLOIDS."

Sulphonal, according to the experience of high medical authorities, has proved very efficacious in resisting the symptoms of Influenza, which result in derangement of the nervous system, sleeplessness, and also nervous discomfort and headache.

The "Tabloids" will be found the most effective and convenient form for the administration of the drug.

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See *Recommenatory Notice of Medical Press and Opinions of the leading Dermatologists.*

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Detergents, acting for four hours, arrested future growth."

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LIQUOR

From the *Lancet*, Dec. 22, 1886 :—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in skin diseases, especially of the chronic sczematous class, and one class of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the *Liquor Carbonis Detergens*. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies."

1871 :—"We have tested it, and can affirm its value as a detergent agent. We consider the Liquor is an article of great utility."

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The Practitioner of September, 1881 :—"Eczema connected with varicose veins of the leg—also Pruritus Scroti, Labrum, and Anus—is best relieved by weak tarry lotions, one of the best of which is *Wright's Liquor Carbonis Detergens*."

P. MCLEOD, Colonel R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance, Ordnance Office Madras, writes Sept. 10, 1887 :—"I can certify that *Liquor Carbonis Detergens*, has cured me of a PSORIASIS of 21 years, incurred in Burmah, after every effort of such an able skin doctor as Sir Erasmus Wilson had failed."

From the *Medical Times and Gazette* Jan. 19, 1867 :—"We have more than once called attention to the value of his remedy in chronic eczema."

From the *British Medical Journal*, Sept. 22

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Supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies, who have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ.

The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

Otago Pharmaceutical Association.

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

WHOLESALE HOUSES are requested to bear in mind that the Summer Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published on July 25. On that occasion, and not again this year, we shall be prepared to stitch circulars with the journal. This favourite and effective method of distributing a circular to the trade must be arranged in advance, and firms thinking of taking advantage of the opportunity can get full particulars by communicating with us.

A FRENCH pharmacist who thought morphine hydrochlorate would do as well for a hypodermic injection as the corresponding salt of apomorphine has got three months to reflect on his misdeed. The infant patient died.

SUMMARY.

THIS issue contains some notes from Canada regarding pharmaceutical matters in Ontario.

CASES of poisoning have been exceptionally numerous this past week; we report a dozen cases.

OUR Edinburgh correspondent mentions that a new "limited" druggist has started operations there.

WE give the result of the meeting of the London University, whereat a draft supplemental charter was rejected.

THE Institute of Chemistry has held a meeting in London, at which the members discussed themselves merrily.

SOME contributions are made to the syphon question by correspondents, which might be profitably supplemented by others who have ideas in operation.

WE give a criticism of Pasteur's method for the treatment of hydrophobia. French authorities are not so unanimous about its utility as is generally supposed.

A GERMAN EXHIBITION was opened in London last Saturday, and we give a report of it in this issue, also taking this as the basis of some remarks on German trade.

SOME new features are introduced into our Trade Report this week, which are calculated to make that popular part of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST more than ever popular.

THE "Corner for Students" report is given in this issue. We are glad to notice that the second prizeman shows evidence of hereditary talent. Mr. J. F. Brown is one of our earliest prizemen.

THE herbalists of Great Britain are taking active steps to defeat the Pharmacy Bill, and their confreres in France are equally determined to have their interests protected, the proposed new pharmacy law there threatening them.

THE American Pharmaceutical Association meeting at New Orleans has been very successful both in regard to attendance and material for discussion. We give a concise report of the proceedings, with a portrait of the president.

IN a letter from Syria, which we print in this issue, Mr. S. M. Burroughs chats pleasantly about the silkworm industry there, the citron and olive groves, soap-factories, and other pharmaceutical things which he has seen in that interesting country.

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Council last week elected Mr. William Hayes as president of the Society in room of Mr. Charles Evans, who retired. Mr. Hayes is a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the history and powers of the Society. The Council has taken the first step towards bringing into operation the powers granted by the recent Act to formulate an examination for assistants. The druggists are not satisfied with the certificate which the Society is giving them, and want a parchment. In the course of the discussion about this the Vice-President expressed some curious ideas regarding the Minor certificate. He is apparently unaware that the actual certificate is just the same in style as the Major—printed on paper with ink that fades. The diploma to Major men is an act of grace on the part of the Council.



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of *three* salts. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination; its constituents are to be detected, and all other substances proved absent.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture will be received up to Wednesday, May 20, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday morning, May 30. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected, distinguishing any which may be regarded as accidental impurities.

REPORTS.

The mixture of salts which formed the subject of the last exercise consisted of six parts of potassium nitrate, three parts of lead nitrate, and one part of copper arsenite. There was a slight trace of iron present.

The calculated composition of this mixture was :—

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Pb .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18·73 |
| Cu .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3·38 |
| K .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23·17 |
| H .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·05 |
| AsO_3 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6·57 |
| NO_3 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48·07 |
| | | | | | | | 100·00 |

The number of reports sent in this time was unusually small, and no doubt the exercise was found to be a rather difficult one. The failures in the detection of its several constituents were :—Arsenic 11, potassium 7, the nitric radicle 3, and lead 1. A great many substances not in the mixture were reported as having been detected.

The chief source of error in this analysis was the nitric radicle, which was present in large quantity. In its presence it was not easy to effect a complete precipitation of the heavy metals by means of sulphuretted hydrogen. The analysis was best performed by dealing separately with the portion soluble in water. This consisted of potassium nitrate and lead nitrate; and when a little hydrochloric acid was added to the solution the greater part of the lead separated as chloride, provided, of course, that the solution was cold. There was no difficulty in precipitating the remainder of the lead by sulphuretted hydrogen. The portion insoluble in water dissolved completely in dilute hydrochloric acid, yielding a solution quite free from nitric acid, and by means of sulphuretted hydrogen a much more rapid and complete precipitation of the arsenic and copper was effected than would have been possible in the presence of free nitric acid.

The complete precipitation of metals from an acid solution by means of sulphuretted hydrogen is always a difficulty with beginners, and too much acid, or too little of the gaseous reagent is usually the cause of the trouble. There is no way by which a mistake can always be avoided; but it is a good plan invariably to test the filtrate, from which the heavy metals are supposed to be completely removed, by diluting it, or partially neutralising the acid present, and

then passing more sulphuretted hydrogen through it. If no further precipitate is produced, it may be assumed that the operation is complete.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to
A. M. SHEPHERD, 29 Rose Street, Aberdeen.

The Second Prize has been awarded to
WILLIAM JAMES BROWN, 5 Market Square, Dover.

Marks Awarded for Analyses :

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| A. M. Shepherd (1st prize) | .. | 95 | Flamma .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 |
| W. J. Brown (2nd prize) | .. | 90 | Moybitt .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 |
| H. Bowdea .. | .. | .. | Joseph Rose .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 |
| A. Thorpe .. | .. | .. | Picoline .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 |
| A. Blowpipe .. | .. | .. | Discipulus .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| Col. Chicoum .. | .. | .. | H. G. F. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 |
| Col. Lyrium .. | .. | .. | X. Y. Z. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 |
| W. P. .. | .. | .. | L. O. V. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 |
| Ag. Br. .. | .. | .. | Heanley .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| Cogito .. | .. | .. | J. Birchman .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| Nil Desperandum .. | .. | .. | 75 | | | | | |

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

A. THORPE.—There was no phosphoric acid in the powder; the reaction that you observed was due to arsenic, which, in the form of arsenic acid, produces, with molybdic acid and ammonia, a bright yellow precipitate very like that produced by phosphoric acid.

A. BLOWPIPE.—The mixture was quite free from antimony. It was lead, and not antimony, that was deposited by the zinc.

COL. CHICUM.—The aqueous solution of the powder contained lead, and when you added a solution of barium or calcium chloride, lead chloride separated as a precipitate, and it was this precipitate that you mistook for calcium tartrate.

COL. LYRIUM.—A tartrate could not have been present without showing some indication of its presence when the powder was heated. If you heat the smallest quantity of a tartrate in a tube, and notice the smell of the volatile products of decomposition, you will realise this fact.

W. P.—Owing to the large quantity of nitrates in the powder, it was difficult to completely precipitate the heavy metals by means of sulphuretted hydrogen unless the precaution was taken of adding very little hydrochloric acid and a good deal of water. The precipitate that you mistook for cobalt sulphide consisted in reality of copper sulphide.

AG. BR.—It is not easy to precipitate arsenic in the presence of any notable quantity of free nitric acid unless the solution is largely diluted with water, and warmed.

COGITO.—You concluded that the stains you obtained with Marsh's test, were due to antimony because they dissolved in a solution of bleaching-powder; this, on the contrary, was proof that the stains were arsenical.

NIL DESPERANDUM.—You gave very little attention to the alkalies. More than half its mixture consisted of a salt of potassium, and when the solution to which the group reagents had been added was evaporated, and ammoniacal salts expelled, a large residue remained.

FLAMMA.—You found that part of the powder was soluble in water, and the remainder in dilute hydrochloric acid, and you found a lead salt was one of the constituents; if any notable quantity of the sulphuric radicle had been present, lead sulphate would have been formed, and would not have dissolved either in water or dilute acid.

J. ROSE.—There was no reference in your report to any attempt at detecting either potassium, sodium, or ammonium: this was a serious omission.

PICOLINE.—See remarks to "Nil Desperandum." It is difficult to understand how you could have overlooked such a large quantity of potassium.

DISCIPULUS.—We have no fault to find with the way in which your report was drawn up. You should make a careful experimental study of the reactions of acetic acid, and learn to distinguish traces of acetic acid from traces of other acids by smell.

H. G. F.—You failed to precipitate the arsenic with sulphuretted hydrogen. The filtrate from which the lead, copper, and arsenic was supposed to have been separated ought to have been tested with sulphuretted hydrogen to see that it gave no further precipitate.

X. Y. Z.—You will see from the figures given above that the nitrate

radiclo constituted nearly half the mixture, and thereto was no difficulty in detecting it by any reaction by which nitrates are recognised.

L. O. V.—Your failure to obtain a precipitate when hydrochloric acid was added to an aqueous solution of the powder must have been due to the solution being warm; when the solution cooled, lead iodide separated as a crystalline precipitate.

HEANLEY.—See remarks to "A. Thorpe."

J. BIRCHMAN.—You appear to have employed separate portions of the original solution for each group reagent. This necessarily leads to very confusing results, for it is assumed in the scheme of analysis that all the members of groups preceding that under consideration are absent, or have been already removed by the use of the respective group reagents.

Metropolitan Reports.

WESTERN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—There will be a smoking-concert of this association at the Westbourne Restaurant next Wednesday evening. Hand-shake at 8.45; first song, 9 P.M. sharp.

NO SAVOUR IN SPIRITS OF SALT.—Thomas King, tin-plate-worker, of 37 Ebenezer Place, has been hound over to keep the peace for six months for attempting to poison himself with spirits of salt. He was brought round at the hospital, and brought up at the Thames Police-court. He said he was in drink at the time.

A FATAL MISTAKE—CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM POISONING.—An inquest has been held at Woolwich on James Kirwin, tailor, of 37 Thomas Street. The widow said that her husband, not being very well on Wednesday of last week, went to bed at eight o'clock. Shortly afterwards she was alarmed by hearing a strange noise in his room, and on going up found him lying on the bed unconscious. He died within two hours. Deceased kept cyanide of potassium in his workshop for cleaning gold lace, and some of it had been dissolved in a pint of water. Another jug contained water, and her husband might have taken a draught of the poison by mistake before going to his room. The coroner said it was a very dangerous way of keeping poison. Verdict, "Poisoned by misadventure."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE WITH CHLORODYNE.—On May 7 Richard Cox, a clerk, residing at 90 Fernleigh Road, Batham, was charged at the Wandsworth Police-court with attempting to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of chlorodyne. John Ward, the keeper of Clapham Common, said that on Tuesday evening of last week he found the prisoner lying on his back on the common in a state of unconsciousness, with a bottle containing chlorodyne near him. The witness took him to the house of a medical man, who administered restoratives, and the prisoner recovered consciousness. Sergeant Seymour said the prisoner told him that he took the chlorodyne because he was out of employment, and had a family dependent upon him. The accused now indignantly denied that he had taken the chlorodyne to destroy life. He said he took it to relieve pain, and must have taken an overdose. He was asleep when the common-keeper came up to him. A remand was granted.

MORPHIA LOZENGES KILL A CHILD—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Wednesday, at Islington, touching the death of Joshua Leonard Alderson, aged two years, the son of Mr. John Alderson, a London City missionary. Mr. Alderson, it appeared, suffered from a chest affection and a severe cough, for which he sought advice and treatment at the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road. He was given a packet containing about eight dozen small lozenges, the only direction as to taking which was couveyed to him by the printed inscription on the outside of the packet, which said, "One to be gradually dissolved in the mouth when the cough is most troublesome." He was not told that the lozenges contained morphia. He placed the packet on one of the lower ledges of the kitchen dresser, and on Friday, when he returned home, he was informed by his son, aged five, that he had got at the lozenges when his mother had left the kitchen, and had given the deceased "some"—how many he could not say. The child before this was found to be very drowsy, and an hour and a half after the lozenges had been consumed Dr. Sandiland, a

LIBRARY

neighbouring practitioner, was called in, who found that deceased was suffering from a narcotic poison. Notwithstanding every effort made to arouse the child and counteract the effects of the poison he died at five the next morning. It was found that each lozenge contained 1.33d of a grain of morphia, and assuming that the child had had only two, 1.18d of a grain would be an excessive dose for an infant two years old. The jury, in returning a verdict of "Death from misadventure," recommended that when such lozenges were supplied in future "the instructions printed upon the packet should be of a more definite character, and that some caution should be given, seeing that the lozenges contained morphia."

ELECTRIC CHARGES.—In the Lambeth County Court, on Tuesday, the case of Harmer v. Parkes was tried by his Honour Judge Powell, Q.C., and was an action by the plaintiff, a builder, carrying on business at Brixton, to recover the sum of 20l. 6s. balance of account for work done in connection with fitting up a chemist's shop for the defendant, Mr. William Parke, who carries on business at Electric Avenue, Brixton. A considerable amount of work was done, and during its progress various sums, amounting to about 60l., were paid on account, but there still remained a balance due, and the defence was that some of the charges were excessive, and that the sum already paid was quite sufficient for the work which had been done. The plaintiff and several of his workmen were called and gave evidence as to the nature of the work and the reasonableness of the charges, but no independent evidence was called in support of their statements. For the defence several members of the building trade were called, and gave it as their opinion that the plaintiff's charges were excessive. Mr. Dixon, the manager of the drug-store, was also called, and stated that, with regard to several items, he thought his employer was quite justified in contesting the charges made by the plaintiff. The learned judge, in deciding the case, said he thought the plaintiff's evidence might have been more satisfactory, as there was nothing to prevent him from bringing an independent expert to say whether or not the charges were reasonable. There was no doubt that the plaintiff had done work of a somewhat difficult character, and of course he was entitled to a fair trade-price for it, but no evidence had been given as to the amount of time occupied by the workmen in completing the work. On the other hand, it was a pity that the defendant had not paid any money into court, as it could not be contended that the whole of the 20l. 6s. was to be disallowed. In view of all the facts of the case, he (the judge) should give judgment for the plaintiff for 16l. 16s. with costs.

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor will much oblige.

BIRMINGHAM.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the members of this association is to be held at the Mason College on Thursday, May 21, at 8.30 P.M. The report of the council will be submitted, and a council and auditors for the ensuing year elected.

THEY WERE PHARMACISTS!—They were walking up New Street at 10.30 P.M. one day last week. One of them said, "I have been to see *Leah*, but did not enjoy it, although it was good. I had on mind some pills which have to me been a great trouble, and have not yet been done to my satisfaction." "What were they?" "Oh! Iodide of potassium 2 grains, with $\frac{1}{10}$ grain HgI_2 in each pill; send 80 silvered. I have tried all ways to silver them, but have failed; and I am so annoyed, for I have used a book-and-a-half of silver leaf." The other made no suggestion, but went home and thought it over, it is supposed.

BOLTON.

SUICIDE AT FARNWORTH.—On May 7, the deputy county coroner held an inquest at Farnworth on the body of a man

named Anderson, who was found to have committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of vermin-killer. Mr. Edward Warburton, the druggist from whom the poison was bought, said the vermin-killer had 10 per cent. of strychnine in it, and the packets were marked "Poison." Deceased was perfectly sober, and appeared to be in good spirits, when he made the purchase. He signed his name in the poison-book. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane," and attached no blame whatever to the vendor of the poison.

BRADFORD.

MEDICAL HERBALISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual conference of this society was held last week in the large room of the Central Coffee Tavern, Bradford, Mr. C. Walden, F.R.M.S., of Dukinfield, president, in the chair. In the course of the proceedings the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill came up for discussion, and after what was considered the unfair and injurious effect of clause 6 had been pointed out, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to the treasurer, Mr. W. H. Parry, of Liverpool, for the prompt manner he, in conjunction with representatives of the other two societies, had taken to get the Bill barred. In his address, which was largely taken up by a criticism of the Pharmacy Bill, the president strongly urged that the society should amalgamate with others, so as to form one strong union for the better protection of their rights. After an adjournment the examination of students was conducted by the president and Dr. Tempest, of Bradford—Mr. J. Robinson, of High Street, Bradford, being one of the successful candidates. The secretary's report showed the society to be in a flourishing condition, whether considered numerically or financially. The election of officers then took place, with the result that all were retained except the secretary and one trustee, the former, Dr. Simmons, of Hyde, being replaced by Mr. J. W. Schurrah, of Laisterdyke, in consequence of failing health. The next conference will be held in London.

BRIGHTON.

A DANGEROUS LOVER.—Frederick J. Muspratt (24), a Cambridge undergraduate, has been committed by the Brighton magistrates for trial on a charge of threatening to kill Miss Ethel Guest, a Brighton young lady, to whom he was formerly engaged. Miss Guest is a sister of Mr. G. B. Guest, chemist, Brentwood, who was one of the witnesses on Monday. It appears that Muspratt, although a student of divinity, had written letters of such a character to Miss Guest that her mother broke off the engagement in February last. Since then Muspratt has become very violent, and has threatened to carry off his old sweetheart or to kill her, for alive or dead he would have her.

JUNIOR PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The first general meeting of the members of this association was held at the headquarters No. 1 Sillwood Terrace, Brighton, on Wednesday evening. The president (Mr. A. P. Nosworthy) occupied the chair. Mr. Willis Bailey (hon. secretary and treasurer) produced a report showing a substantial balance in hand. The officers and committee were elected as follows:—President, Mr. H. Kilby Pears; vice-presidents, Mr. A. P. Nosworthy and Mr. A. E. Colman; secretary, Mr. E. Yates; treasurer, Mr. C. A. Blamey; committee, Messrs. H. E. Hulme, J. Price, W. J. Snow, J. Smith, A. J. Morton, and J. A. Bennett. The officers are *ex-officio* members of the committee.

CHICHESTER.

EARLY CLOSING.—The chemists and druggists of Chichester will, during the summer, close their shops at four o'clock on Thursday afternoons.

DOVER.

A SURGEON IN COURT.—At the Dover Police-court, on May 7, John Young, alias George Edward Young, surgeon, of 33 Priory Road, was charged with having obtained a case of surgical instruments by means of false pretences. Mr. Herbert Clarke, chemist, Cannon Street, said defendant

came to him several times to have prescriptions made up, and to buy various things, asserting that he was a surgeon and physician known at the Leeds Infirmary, and that he was about to commence practice in Dover. Mr. Clarke let him have a surgical-instrument case, valued at five guineas, for which he promised to pay on the following Monday. It had been ascertained, however, that the accused called on Mr. Bolton, chemist, King Street, also representing that he had come from Leeds, and was about to commence practice in Dover. He said he had to leave his lodgings, and being short of money, asked Mr. Bolton to advance him 3*l.* on the instrument-case obtained from Mr. Clarke. Mr. Bolton advanced the money, and the next day the accused called and said that he wanted to perform an operation, and asked Mr. Bolton to let him have the case of instruments for that purpose. He took them away, and did not return them. The case was adjourned.

IPSWICH.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—At the monthly meeting of this recently-formed society an interesting paper was read by the chairman (Mr. Brown) on the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill, 1891. Discussion followed, and it was unanimously agreed that the passing of the Bill would result in a distinct gain to the trade. The subject of closing this year on Wednesdays in June, July, August, and September at 4 P.M. was also mooted, and assistants present were asked to sound their respective principals in the matter.

MANCHESTER.

PROSECUTION OF CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS.—The case against Messrs. Hardman & Co., chemical manufacturers, Varley Street, Newton Heath, for causing a nuisance by allowing noxious effluvia to escape from their works, proceeded another stage on May 7, when the evidence of M. Fletcher, chief inspector of alkali-works, was taken. In his examination Mr. Fletcher stated that the works complained of were carried on according to the provisions of the Alkali Act. The "devil water," which had been complained of, did not now run into the sewers. This water was the condensed water from the sulphate of ammonia. There were 200 works of this kind up and down the country, and only in one or two cases had objection been taken to this water being turned into the sewer. The water could not produce any disease at all by coming in contact with people unless, if turned into a sewer, it escaped from it. He did not think "devil water" could produce typhoid fever or sore throat, but he would not praise it as an antiseptic. The benzol washings, which had been complained of, were dealt with in such a manner as to keep them altogether from the sewer, and a large proportion of them was utilised. The hot water that was not turned into the sewer would not cause ill effects, because means had been taken to reduce its temperature. In the tar-distillery portion of the works the sulphuretted hydrogen and other gases were now satisfactorily dealt with. He had always found Messrs. Hardman anxious to keep their works up to a high standard. He was not prepared to say that spent-gas water from the works did not go into the sewer. The "devil water" was conducted to a fissure, into which it was delivered, and it was naturally oxidised by the soil. The discolouration of articles in the neighbourhood, which had been spoken to by several witnesses, might arise from sulphuretted hydrogen in the air. The further hearing was adjourned to May 28.

OLDHAM.

THE JURY'S "OPINION" OF THE CHEMIST.—Dr. Thomson, the borough coroner, held an inquest last Friday afternoon on the body of Henry Buckley, who was found to have committed suicide by taking mouse powder. The powders, it appeared, were originally bought for the purpose of killing mice in Buckley's shop, and not at all for the purpose of enabling Buckley to kill himself. Judging from the number of empty papers which were found, it is thought that Buckley had taken four of the powders. The jury were of opinion that the man died from the effects of taking this poison, and they also thought that the chemist had sold the

powders in too great a quantity. The Coroner: You do not wish to say that the chemist is guilty of manslaughter, do you? A Juryman: No. The Coroner: Well, then, you cannot make that a part of your verdict. A Juryman: It is the loose way in which the business has been done. The Coroner: I am bound to take a verdict from you, but I do not think he is guilty of manslaughter. A Juryman: The chemist might be censured on the matter. Another juryman said they merely wanted to protest against the way the chemist had supplied the poison. The Coroner: You cannot do that in the verdict. A Juryman: Could not the chemist be made acquainted with the jury's opinion by letter? The Coroner: The foreman can do that, but I will not. The verdict that deceased had committed suicide whilst of unsound mind was then returned.

IRELAND.

UNITED ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—Mr. S. P. Boyd, who has been appointed agent for this company, has taken offices in No. 13 Dance Street, Duhlin, and expects to be in occupation in a few days.

DRUG-CONTRACTS.—Tenders for drugs, medicines, surgical and medical appliances are invited by the following public bodies on the undermentioned dates:—Ballyshannon Union and five dispensaries, May 16; and Gorey Workhouse, May 20.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—Notice is issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland that it is intended to hold an examination at Harcourt Street, Duhlin, for the qualification of registered druggist, in accordance with the Pharmacy Amendment Act, on June 4. It is also notified that at an early subsequent date a similar examination will be held at such other place from which twelve applications to be examined thereat shall be received.

THE SPIRITS COMMITTEE DID NOT TOUCH "SPUNK."—At Duhlin last week a corner boy of the Smith family was charged with assaulting his mother, a very old woman. She did not wish to prosecute. Her son was always good, she said, except when he drank "spunk," which he got for three-half-pence a glass, and which set him "mad." Mr. Keys: What is it used for? Mr. Smith: For cleaning furniture. Mr. Keys: I suppose it is a kind of French polish. Mrs. Smith said it had a great smell of whisky. Mr. Keys: And I suppose there is more violence in it? Mrs. Smith: Oh, yes; it would set you mad. (Laughter.)

THE SYPHON TRADE.—Duhlin has opportunely provided the following advertisement:

LEFT by mistake about two months ago, at a house within the Rath mines Township, a box containing a number of syphons of soda water. Owners can have same on giving full particulars and on payment of cost of this advertisement. If not claimed in one week same will be used.

Another phase of it came out at the Duhlin Police court last Saturday, when a boy was remanded on a charge of stealing a siphon valued at 3s. 6d. from the establishment of Messrs. A. & R. Thwaites & Co., chemists, Upper Sackville Street.

SEQUEL TO THE PARALDEHYDE POISONING.—Bridget O'Brien was a girl who was taken into the South infirmary of the Cork Board of Guardians last August, and while under treatment, Miss Horgan, a nurse, or nurse-substitute, gave her in error a whole ounce bottleful of paraldehyde instead of a teaspoonful. The girl died, and we duly reported the fact, as well as the unsuccessful criminal proceedings which were subsequently taken against Miss Horgan. The father of the dead girl has now proceeded against the Cork Board of Guardians to recover damages for the death of his daughter. The case came on at the Borough sessions on Thursday, May 7, before Mr. Justice Munroe. After medical and other evidence, Mr. Deasy, for the defendants, said that the plaintiff had no case, either in law or in facts. He referred his Honour to the reported case of "Brennan v. The Limerick Board of Guardians," which was tried before Mr. Justice Fitzgibbon, and in which it was held that no action lay, as the guardians could not be held responsible, inasmuch as the Local Government Board was responsible for the appointment and dismissal of any officers of the institution; and that the only penalty that could be visited upon guar-

dians by reason of any negligence upon the part of their servants would be dissolution of the board. His Honour shared this opinion. He did not see how, under the circumstances, an action could lie against the guardians, and the jury would therefore find a verdict for the defendants. This was accordingly done, and the case terminated.

SCOTLAND.

ARBROATH.

A PHARMACEUTICAL "ARBROATH UNITED."—When the parochial board met last week to decide, amongst other things, upon a contract for the supply of medicines, they found that only one tender had been lodged, and on opening it this was what they found addressed to them, and dated May 4:—

At a meeting of chemists held last week, the contract for medicine for your honourable Board was taken into consideration. It was found that for some time past it has involved a serious loss to the contracting party, and the subscribers agreed that they would not undertake the dispensing of medicine for your patients under 5d. per receipt, and that prescriptions exceeding that in value be charged at a minimum of profit. In the event of these terms meeting with your approval, we have agreed to take it in rotation.

The letter was signed by Shield, Mill & Jack, D. Hately Burn, John Robertson, Andrew Naysmith, and James S. Whyte, the local chemists. The letter caused some consternation; and the chairman, a Mr. Sievewright, was especially wroth. He said that the same letter had been submitted to the Poorhouse Committee, when the committee had been thunderstruck at finding the cost of medicine more than doubled. He was sorry to see a ring of druggists and chemists, with a small sprinkling of education, taking an example from the trade unions. This was a free country, and they ought to be allowed to deal freely and openly with everyone. They had never tried to take an advantage over these druggists, as they had always got a chance of offering what they pleased. Mr. Webster said that if the chemists liked to combine the board could not help it. If they had been selling at a loss they were quite right to raise the price. The chairman said it was a piece of the greatest presumption on the part of the chemists. They administered to the wants of the dependent poor, and it was to the poor that the board had to look. Mr. Webster: You can't make them sell at a loss. Mr. Watt: They cannot lose on medicines. (Laughter.) It was agreed to appoint a committee to confer with other boards, a proposal also being made to get the medicines from the St. Vigean's Infirmary, but it was gravely questioned if the infirmary has a dispensing-licence, whatever that may be. For some time the local chemists have succeeded in working well together in the matter of prices, and this latest venture of theirs is an example of how they are succeeding. Arbroath is not an out-of-the-way place, Dundee being about half-an-hour's run from it—if the trains would go at parliamentary speed.

DUNDEE.

THE CRY FOR THE HALF-HOLIDAY is loudly heard now, and has been attended to in the other trades, but the chemists as a body this year are turning a deaf ear to it. Messrs. Doig & Son and Mr. James Anderson have stated they will close on Wednesday afternoons during June, July, and August, and a few of the other masters in the centre of the city have expressed a wish to close on Wednesdays at six. Even that would be a gain to the assistants, and they would do well to try and secure it by timely and judiciously asking for it.

CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.—Mary Ann Gray, or Watson (45), has died in the Dundee Royal Infirmary, where she was taken a fortnight ago when she was found in her house by the neighbours in an unconscious condition, with a bottle labelled "Carbolic acid" by her side. She had swallowed a considerable quantity of the poison. At first it was thought the burns on her throat and stomach, though serious, would not cause death, but it was afterwards discovered that the lining of the stomach had been completely destroyed by the corrosive action of the acid, and that the case was hopeless.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, OF ROSENEATH, who has got into fame over his cure of the Duke of Argyll's rheumatism, has been in Dundee, and is desirous that Dundee capitalists should invest their surplus cash in running his discovery as a patent medicine. A company with a capital of 80,000*l.* is expected to be sufficient for the purpose. A sum of 10,000*l.* is to be paid cash down to Mr. Robertson, and 25,000 *l.* shares have to be allotted to him free, in return for which Mr. Robertson agrees to keep his secret, but to supply the company with the preparation at a price which, after allowing one-ninth of the retail price as the retailers' profit, and one eighteenth for advertising, shows a profit of three-ninths to the shareholders. The sales are reckoned at 1,000 gross per week, and at that rate for a year to yield a total profit of 150,000*l.* A few Dundee gentlemen, who think the great duke's testimonial quite sufficient to cause a boom in the article, are at present inclined to go into it, and are busily inquiring into the working of the patent-medicine companies. One or two of the chemists have been called on for their opinion. They think the margin of profit to them would not be a sufficient inducement for them to stock and push the sale of the medicine, and have expressed themselves very decidedly against the scheme as at present put forward.

EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH DRUG COMPANY'S wholesale establishment is to be given up at the end of this month, the company, which is expected to issue from liquidation shortly, having resolved to devote its attention to the retail business solely.

A NEW START.—Messrs. Anderson & Co. have taken premises at Murano Place, Albert Street, and are fitting them up as a pharmaceutical laboratory. They are to go in for manufacturing galenical and other preparations. Mr. Richardson, who was for some years with Messrs. Corbyn & Co., London, and lately with Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., is the managing partner of the new concern.

ADVANCES.—Mr. A. Russell Bennet, pharmaceutical chemist, an ex president of the association, has gone to a responsible position with Messrs. Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Mr. James T. Stewart, who passed his Major in April, has gone to assist Mr. William Gilmour, Elm Row.—Mr. A. S. Miller, Main Street, Newhaven, has disposed of his business there to Mr. W. K. Mitchell, Causewayside. Mr. Miller has graduated in medicine and has gone into practice. Mr. Mitchell is studying medicine.

MR. BEECHAM'S representatives are, it appears, *en tour* in Scotland. About a dozen traders have consented to interdict against them for selling pennyworths of pills which were not of Beecham's make when Beecham's were asked for. A medical man, having a shop in Gallowgate, Glasgow, has, however, appealed against the interdict in his case, and the point at issue between him and Beecham is to be fought out in the Court of Session. Both litigants have the very highest class of legal agents acting for them here.

THE BROXBURN OIL COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors of this company have reported that, after fully providing for maintenance and repairs, the balance at the credit of profit-and-loss account for the year ending April 1, including 2,287*l.* brought forward from the previous year, is 55,571*l.* Out of this they recommend that 17,051*l.* be written off as depreciation on capital expenditure, that dividends at the rate of 6 per cent on the preference shares, and of 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares, be paid, leaving 2,558*l.* to be carried forward to the current year.

A NEW LIMITED DRUG COMPANY has been floated in one of the suburbs—Messrs. W. E. Henderson & Co. (Limited), 30 Montrose Terrace, Abbeyhill. The capital is 300*l.*, in 300 shares of 1*l.* each. Mr. W. E. Henderson had for some years managed very successfully a branch shop in Abbeyhill for the late Mr. J. M. Wilson, Leven Street. Mr. Henderson is unqualified, and on the death of Mr. Wilson the trustees placed a qualified man—also named Henderson—in the shop with Mr. W. E. Henderson. Subsequently the trustees and Mr. W. E. Henderson disagreed, and he left, taking with him the qualified assistant, who is now to be the seller of poisons for the limited company.

ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—The executive of this association has issued the annual circular regarding the prize examinations of the association. The principal competition is for the "Association Prizes," which are offered for the encouragement of personal work in several subjects of the Minor examination—viz., prescriptions, pharmacy, and elementary botany and chemistry, the last two subjects taking the place of English and arithmetic, which were given in former years. The alteration has been made in deference to the wishes of the apprentices themselves, which cannot be regarded as an unhealthy sign. Prizes to the value of 3*l.* 2*s.* are offered in this competition. The second competition is for the "Ainslie Pharmacy Prize," which was instituted about ten years ago by the veteran Scotch pharmacist Mr. William Ainslie, who for many years examined in the subject "pharmacy." The competition is in that subject, and in addition to Mr. Ainslie's prize two others are offered. The botanical excursions of the association commenced on Wednesday morning. About two hours were spent in the Botanic gardens, most of the time being occupied examining the large collection of plants in front of the Lecture Theatre. The remainder of the programme is as follows:—

| Date | Place | Meet at | Time | Return |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------|
| May 21 | Easter Duddingston Lodge .. | Waverley Station .. | 12.30 P.M. | — |
| June 19 | Colinton Dell .. | Caledonian .. | 8.35 " | By road |
| " 24 | Duddingston Loch .. | Duddingston Church .. | 8.45 " | |
| July 8 | Craigcrook .. | Caledonian Station .. | 5.50 A.M. | 8.1 A.M. |
| " 29 | Poet's Glen, Currie .. | " .. | 6.10 " | 7.58 " |

The excursion on May 21 is the result of an invitation from Charles Jenner, Esq., who will entertain the company to luncheon. Prizes are offered for the best essays written about and specimens collected during the excursions, the specimens being presented to the association's herbarium.

FORFAR.

THE business of the late Mr. Rankin has been acquired by Mr. McRossen, who comes from Mr. John Forster's, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW.

THE DENTAL COLLEGE.—Mr. James Dick Forrest, son of Dr. Forrest, 14 Butterbiggs Road, Glasgow, has been awarded the prize of 20*l.* for mechanical dentistry and general hospital practice in connection with the Glasgow Dental Hospital. The donor of the prize is Mr. James Wallace, dental surgeon, Glasgow, who gave the hospital a sum of 100*l.* for the fitting-up of a laboratory, and providing a prize of 20*l.* per annum for four years to the hospital students.

BANANA INFANTS' FOOD.—Following the suggestion made by Stanley in his last book, Dr. John Dougall, of St. Mungo's College, has carried out some experiments in making banana-flour. He concludes that it should be made from the ripe fruit in its native habitat. Glasgow bananas yielded on drying a tough, sweet mass like toasted figs, an appearance probably due to the conversion of starch into sugar. Bananas contain only about 50 per cent. of pulp, and of this about 75 per cent. is water; they would yield, therefore, only one-eighth part of flour. Perhaps if someone tried unripe bananas he would have better results.

COPPER IN PEAS.—In the course of a prosecution of two grocers, at the Sheriff Court on Wednesday, for the sale of tinned peas, adulterated with copper to the extent of .008 per cent. (equal to 2.24 grains of copper sulphate in the pound), the solicitor pleaded for the defence that the peas were largely used in France, and the tins had labels bearing upon them a guarantee that they contained no injurious ingredients, whereupon the sheriff said that, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, it was necessary that the retailer should have a written warranty that the article which was purchased was pure, otherwise he was liable to prosecution; but it could not be said that a printed label was a written warranty. At this stage the defendants pleaded guilty, and, on a promise that they would destroy the goods, the charges were dismissed.

INVERNESS.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual supper was held in the Station Hotel last Friday. Mr. Macritchie, president, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance, including Drs. Macnee, Ogilvie Grant, Mackenzie, Macritchie, and Forsyth. The annual report showed that the second session had been a decided success, both in regard to communications (which have been regularly noticed in this journal) and educational progress. Classes in chemistry, *materia medica*, and pharmacy had been held regularly since October, Mr. Bethune demonstrating in *materia medica* and pharmacy, and Mr. Macleod in chemistry. Both gentlemen voluntarily offered their services, and young members had been greatly benefited by their instruction. The financial statement showed there was a balance to the credit of the association amounting to £7. 5s. Several toasts, including the "Inverness Chemists' Assistants' Association," by the chairman, were proposed and heartily responded to. Songs and recitations occupied the rest of the evening. The performers were Mr. J. Leslie Fraser, dentist, ex-Bailie Stuart, Councillor Gynn, Messrs. L. Macleod, James Cameron, D. Shaw, J. Mackintosh, Thos. Mackenzie, and William Fraser.

PENICUICK.

MR. DUNCAN, who has been long established here, has, on his retirement, transferred his business to Mr. J. P. Thomson, who had been at one time his assistant. Mr. Thomson has for some years been with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh, in their West-end establishment. He had been on two or three occasions previous to last year the convener of the chemists' hall committee, and under his guidance the ball was very popular and successful.

General News.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held at Whistable, on May 4, touching the death of Mrs. Barker, who died from the effects of cutting her throat and taking phosphorus paste on the previous Saturday evening.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning of last week, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Webster, chemist, Market Place, Ilkeston. The Volunteer Fire Brigade attended, with the result that the flames were got under before they got at anything of an explosive or highly combustible character.

NEW CHEMICAL WORKS FOR NORTHWICH.—It is reported that extensive chemical-works are about to be established between Northwich and Lostock Gralam, for which purpose about 80 acres of land have been obtained. Mr. Howitt, formerly of the Runcorn Soap and Alkali Works, is the general manager.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—Mary Dyson, a widow who lived at 46 Broughton Road, Hillsborough, died on Saturday, in consequence of having taken a dose of liniment instead of a mixture. She had been to see a doctor and got the two bottles, which she placed side by side in her bedroom. Then when she went to take a dose she picked up the wrong bottle.

POISONED BY WEED-KILLER.—At Edgbaston, on May 6, a gardener named William Payne, aged 63, drank from a bottle which he found near a hedge adjoining his mistress's house, believing the liquid to be of a harmless character. He complained of feeling unwell, and was at once conveyed to the hospital at Birmingham, where he died soon afterwards. The bottle from which deceased drank contained an arachical weed-killer.

CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.—An inquest was held at Liverpool on Saturday regarding the death of Ellen Raymond, aged 55, of 36 Potter Street. On Friday morning she went into a public-house in Great Homer Street and had a glass of whisky. A few minutes afterwards she called at a neighbour's house and said she had taken poison, and a bottle labelled "Carbolic acid" was a little later found on the counter of the public-house she had visited. She died in the Stanley Hospital.

THE CAMBRIDGE M.B.—Considerable modifications have just been made by the special board for medicine on the schedule of the examination in pharmaceutical chemistry for the M.B. degree. The preparations of which a practical knowledge is required are now specified, and a detailed knowledge of the special methods of preparation given in the British Pharmacopœia is not necessary; but a knowledge of the characters of, and the qualitative tests for, the specified substances will be required.

UNSUITABLE MEDICINE FOR BRONCHITIS.—On May 8, at Nottingham, an inquest was held on the body of George Greasley, aged 65, of 15 Clare Street. It appeared that the deceased had not been in good health for several years, the symptoms being consistent with natural decay. On Thursday morning he appeared to be much worse, and a medical man was called, but the deceased died immediately afterwards. Dr. Reid, of 96 Goldsmith Street, said he had performed a post-mortem examination, and found all the organs congested. The deceased had suffered from chronic bronchitis, and the medicine which he had been taking—chloral hydrate and syrup of tolu—was quite unsuitable for his complaint. Even a small dose of it might have induced death, though not necessarily from poisoning. The opinion of witness was that death resulted from chronic bronchitis and a verdict in accordance was returned.

PROSECUTION OF A BANKRUPT.—At the City Police Court, Manchester, May 6, John Nicol, a bankrupt, formerly carrying on business as a chemical, mineral, and metal merchant, under the style of "Nicol & Co." at 50 Fountain Street, Manchester, appeared in answer to a number of summonses charging him with offences under the Bankruptcy Act. The defendant was on September 18 last adjudicated a bankrupt on the petition of a creditor. In his statement of affairs he put his liabilities at £2,341 and his assets at £28. The assets had not, however, realised that sum. On June 9, 1890, the defendant bought from the Derbyshire Tar-distilling Company, of Spondon, a quantity of benzol of the value of £163. 5s. On the same day he sold it to the Manchester Aniline Company on the terms of his purchase, losing £16 by the transaction in consequence of the carriage. With the bills he got from the aniline company he paid, not the tar company, but two of his creditors. Two other cases of a similar description were alleged against the defendant, and after hearing evidence the magistrate committed him to the sessions for trial, bail being allowed.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY met on Tuesday and Wednesday this week, when various papers were read on the professional aspects of chemistry, and on Tuesday evening the members dined together at the Albion Tavern, Aldergate Street, the president, Dr. W. A. Tilden, F.R.S., in the chair. Among those present were Sir William Thomson, P.R.S.; Mr. Thomas Bryant, P.R.C.S.; Sir Frederick Abel, Sir R. E. Webley, Dr. George Buchanan, Professor Odling, Mr. F. C. Clayton (the Mayor of Birmingham), Mr. David Howard, Mr. Otto Hehner, Mr. E. Rider Cook, Dr. T. Stevenson, Mr. M. Carteighe, Dr. Attfield, and Mr. Richard Bannister. The toast of "The Learned Societies" was proposed by Mr. David Howard, and was responded to by Sir William Thomson and Mr. Thomas Bryant. Professor Dewar afterwards proposed "The Institute." The chairman, in reply, observed that the institute was one of the youngest which had arisen of late years, and it had in view the double purpose of protecting professional interests, while at the same time offering to the world at large a service more efficient and more accessible than would otherwise be possible. In return for the advantages which it enjoyed under its Royal Charter, the society offered to the public a body of chemists some seven hundred strong, every member of which possessed a definite qualification to do such work as usually fell to the lot of a professional chemist. The institute alone of all the kindred societies had a monopoly of this fine character.

CHLORODYNE AND BROMIDIA.—An inquest was held on May 4, at Halifax, touching the death of Katie Steele, aged 37, wife of Dr. Steele, Lord Street, who died on Sunday morning, from the effects, it was supposed, of an overdose of chlorodyne. Mr. Fred Wainwright Anderton, veterinary surgeon, brother of the deceased, said the deceased had

been in bad health for some time and had a weak heart. She was subject to angina pectoris. A domestic servant in Dr. Steele's employ stated that shortly after the deceased went to her bedroom witness heard her vomiting, and went up to the bedroom and found Mrs. Steele kneeling on the floor. Witness assisted her into bed. About twenty minutes afterwards witness heard her breathing heavily, and on going to see her was alarmed, and sent for Dr. Bradbury, as Dr. Steele was ill with influenza. Mr. Arnold F. Bradbury, M.D., said he found the deceased perfectly unconscious, and there was an almost entire absence of breathing. There was a smell of ether, and the pupils of the eyes were much contracted. Dr. Coulthard arrived shortly afterwards, and witness and he came to the conclusion that Mrs. Steele was suffering from narcotic poisoning. The usual remedies were applied, but the deceased died at about 6.30 A.M. In his opinion the cause of death was narcotic poisoning, due to an overdose of chlorodyne. Witness knew that on one occasion deceased had taken bromidia, a larger dose of which than of chlorodyne might safely be taken. It might be that she had mistaken one for the other. A verdict was returned in accordance with the medical evidence.

METHYLATED FRIAR'S BALSA.—In the case which the Board of Inland Revenue brought against Mr. H. J. Ison, chemist and druggist, Shrewsbury, and which was briefly reported in our last issue, two sales of Friar's balsam containing methylated spirit were proved and admitted. The defendant said the substitution of methylated for pure spirit occurred through a mistake. An assistant, finding a cask of methylated spirit leaking, had poured some into a spirit-of-wine jar, out of which it had been taken, and used by defendant in ignorance for rectified spirit of wine. George Naylor Stoke, one of the analysts to the Board of Inland Revenue, who deposed to the presence of methylated spirit in the samples purchased, said he could not conceive how anyone could use it by mistake as the smell was so strong. Mr. Graham, who appeared for the defendant, said the prosecution was under an Act about which tradesmen and the public generally knew very little. Even "Stones' Justices' Manual," the leading authority which justices were guided by, did not mention the Spirits Act of 1880, under which the summonses were issued. Its object was, no doubt, to prevent frauds upon the revenue, and it was necessary, Mr. Graham argued, that a guilty knowledge on the part of the defendant must be proved. What was done, however, was done by Mr. Ison in pure ignorance, for he was not aware that the spirit in question had been placed in the spirit-of-wine jar when he mixed the ingredients for the balsam. It was not at all likely that a tradesman in Mr. Ison's position would run the risk of a hundred-pound penalty for the sake of the small profits to be made out of the sale of an article sold as a rule in pennyworths, and in which the cheaper spirit was used instead of the more expensive. Two of Mr. Ison's assistants were called to prove that the methylated spirit was used as stated for the defence; but the bench inflicted fines of 25*l*, or three months' imprisonment, in each of the two cases.

A CHEMIST'S MISTRESS COMMITS SUICIDE.—An inquest was held at Ranskill, on Saturday, by Dr. Housley, coroner for the Retford district of North Notts, regarding the death of Eliza Annie Hill, 28, who died on the Thursday previous, having taken prussic acid. Deceased, before her death, had written to her mother, brother, and sister informing them that she expected to be confined shortly. To her brother she wrote: "I cannot bring this other life to share my life, for it is hell upon earth. I am not wanted here. He has promised to marry me time after time. There is another child coming in two months, so I am taking a dose of poison to end it all. The parish will bury me, so don't bother anything about it. I shall be better off." The "he" referred to in this letter was Mr. William Dutton, chemist and druggist, who some time ago was dispenser for the Sheffield Union, but now resides in Ranskill. Dutton was the first witness called. He stated that deceased was his housekeeper, and had been so for two years, but he had known her for eight years. He had seen her on the Thursday afternoon, when they had a conversation regarding their marriage, which was to come off at Sheffield or Retford this week. She was at the sitting-room window later in the afternoon. As he was passing in a trap he raised his hat and smiled to her, and she waved her

hand in reply. They were on most friendly terms. He believed that certain bottles (produced) were taken off the kitchen mantelpiece. They contained Scheele's hydrocyanic acid, glacial acetic acid, liniment of aconite, another liniment labelled "poison," and "amyl colloid." It had been understood between him and the deceased, for about three months, that they should be married. She had previously had a child by him, which was now living. Before that she had had another, of which he was also the father. One was about four years old, and the other two years. He had no quarrel with her on Thursday. They never had a serious quarrel, only little arguments. Since his promise to marry her, he had never told her that he could not do so. He had heard her threaten once or twice to commit suicide. She said she would take poison, but that was last year, and she had not, that he remembered, said so since they came to Ranskill. He did not even know that deceased was aware he had the prussic acid; but he had used this kind of drug to poison a dog. The coroner here read the letter addressed by the deceased to her brother, and asked witness to reconcile that with their "friendly terms" and his promise to marry, and he replied that it was the most extraordinary thing he ever heard. Witness (continuing) said he and deceased lived together as man and wife. She had on a wedding-ring, and passed as his wife. It was understood in the village she was his wife, and he did not attempt to contradict it. He had promised to marry her "from time to time," as the letter said, but had been unsettled in Sheffield, and was not in a position. The next witness was Joe Jervis, who said he was agent to Mr. Dutton, and had resided with him since last September. He described how deceased had on Thursday afternoon, in his presence, drunk the contents of a wineglass. He went towards her. She turned to a basin as if to vomit, but fell back in his arms. He laid her on the floor, and ran down for Mr. Dutton and Mr. Pike, and when he returned she was alive. Not half a minute elapsed from her taking the drug to falling back in his arms, and she did not live more than six or seven minutes. Often she had said she would poison herself, but he took no notice of it. There were often quarrels between Mr. Dutton and the housekeeper, sometimes on account of his staying away from home, sometimes on account of his drinking, and also about not getting married. The Coroner: Did you hear any quarrel last Thursday? Witness (after a long pause): I think not; I don't remember. After corroborative evidence the coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide by poisoning, and expressed the opinion that Dutton was deserving of the severest censure for not keeping the drugs locked up. The coroner, in addressing Dutton, condemned him for the careless way in which he had kept these dangerous poisons. He also said that the poor woman's life had evidently become wholly unbearable, and if he had a conscience he must regret his conduct as long as he lived.

Foreign and Colonial News.

TURKISH MINERAL WATERS.—The municipality of the island of Kos (Turkey) some time ago applied to the Imperial Government for permission to work for its own account the sulphurous mineral waters in the island. An Imperial iradé has now been issued granting the demanded authorisation.

ANCIENT DRUG-HOUSES IN GERMANY.—The oldest wholesale drug-firm in the Prussian province of Silesia is that of B. Jos. Grund, in Breslau, which dates from the eighth decade of the last century. The oldest retail drug-firm in the same province, that of R. Fr. Kohl, in Bunzlau, only dates from the middle of the present century.

THE INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF PARAFFIN WAX.—There has recently, says the *O. P. & D. Reporter*, been a great activity in the export demand for paraffin wax, and those who are interested in this line are looking for still greater increase, as new uses for which the articles is adapted are found almost daily. The total exports for the eight months ending February 28, 1891, amounted to 43,391.886 lbs.; of this amount Great Britain took 39,076,704 lbs., Germany 2,623,858 lbs., other European countries 747,712 lbs., Mexico

569,900 lbs., and other countries not enumerated 373,912 lbs. The total figures represent a money value of \$2,325,880. In 1886 the value of exports for the corresponding period amounted to \$1,157,363, and the average for five periods preceding 1891 was only \$1,333,272.

AMERICAN DRUG-DUTIES.—The American Customs officers assessed Messrs. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., Merck & Co., Lehn & Fink, and Stallman & Fulton, of New York, duty at 20 per cent. on certain lycopodium imported by them, on the ground that the article consists of the spores of a climbing moss, and was therefore dutiable as garden-seed. The firms in question claimed it was a crude vegetable substance, not specially provided for also; that it was a drug used only in the medical profession, and refused to pay. The Board of General Appraisers agreed with them, and reversed the decision of the collector. Messrs. R. T. Hazell, and McKesson & Robbins received some arrowroot, on which, as a preparation fit for use as starch, a duty of 2c. a lb. was demanded. The importers claimed free entry, as arrowroot raw or unmanufactured, and the Board of General Appraisers sustained the claim of the importers.

PHARMACY IN NORWAY.—Most of the Norwegian pharmacies are the property of the State, and leased by it to the examined pharmacists. At present, however, this system of State property has not yet been completely carried out, inasmuch as there are still a number of pharmacies the privilege of whose proprietors to carry on their business as private owners has not yet expired. Norway, altogether, numbers about one hundred pharmacies at present, in which, in addition to the proprietors or lessees, about 270 assistants and 70 apprentices find occupation. A number of Norwegian pharmacists have now sent a petition to the King, in which they lay stress upon the necessity of a complete separation of pharmacy from medicine, and further ask that, instead of being placed under the administration of the Ministry of Justice, as at present, all matters concerning pharmacy shall be delegated to a separate department to be created for the purpose, and to be managed by a qualified pharmacist.

VIRCHOW ON KOCH.—In the Prussian House of Deputies, on Monday, when the debate on the Sanitary Budget came on, Professor Virchow spoke and said it would be going too far to say at this stage that all the hopes built upon Koch's remedy have been annihilated. But, to speak strictly, there has not been a single case of tuberculosis proved to have been cured by it; all statements to the contrary are ill-founded. The application of the remedy is attended by numerous dangers, and his statements, written at the beginning of January, still hold good. The first hopes have not been fulfilled. He thought the matter had been managed with very great overhaste. So long as Dr. Koch was regarded as omnipotent, the belief in the superiority of the institute to be built for his purposes over the Charité was, perhaps, justifiable. Dr. Virchow then proceeded to criticise unfavourably several things about the new institute, but he concluded by expressing his great satisfaction at the fact that the Government had had the courage to ask for such large sums for such purposes. The institute, by the way, is to be finished by the end of June.

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY IN THE DUTCH INDIES.—Not only the Government of British India, but also that of the Dutch Indian Colonies, derives a very large proportion of its revenue from opium. In the Dutch colonies no opium is grown, but the sale is the monopoly of the Government, who import the whole of the quantity to be consumed, and retail it at their own price to keepers of opium-bones (mostly Chinese). Recently the Chinese opium dealers at Deli, in Sumatra, where the famous tobacco plantations are situated, have sent in strong complaints of the quality of the opium supplied by the Government. They state that, instead of the smoking-opium, solutions of morphia are being sold in vials containing 60 grammes of liquid to about 0.2 to 0.3 grammes of morphia. The solutions are cheaper than smoking-opium. The dealers are now petitioning the Government to prohibit this traffic, especially on the ground that the quantity of morphia present in each vial is sufficient to cause death, or at any rate severe symptoms of poisoning. The opponents of the opium traffic, however, defend the sale of the solutions for the reason that the opium-smokers, by using them instead of the opium, are gradually weaned from the practice of taking opium.

NEW ZEALAND.—At the annual meeting of the New Zealand Drug Company, to whose report reference was made last week, Mr. Sievwright, the chairman, said that the dividend of 7½ per cent. had been improved ½ per cent., and the directors hoped to be able to improve upon this. The volume of business had materially increased during the year, but trade profits, as with every other branch of business, were cut remarkably fine. It was suggested that liberal inducements should be offered to growers of linseed, and that Government might be approached to give aid to the unemployed by assisting them in linseed-growing. Mr. Sievwright said a previous Government had taken 1,800l. from the company over saccharin, and he did not intend to ask the Government for favours in future. Messrs. Sievwright and James Scouller were re-elected directors, and auditors were reappointed.—A publican and his wife at Greymouth narrowly escaped poisoning recently. The wife asked her husband to give her a bottle of Irish moss syrup out of a drawer. She had a cold, and wished to take some. He had a cold too, and thought he would be none the worse of a dose. But there happened to be a second bottle in the drawer, which contained belladonna liniment. It was this one the man got hold of, and out of which the doses were taken. Both were in a very serious state for some time.

A BOMBAY POISONING CASE is attracting great attention in India. The person implicated is a Mahomedan named Buchoo, aged 22, who has been sentenced to death for poisoning his father, aunt, uncle, stepmother, and a servant. It seems that he purchased at the shop of a native druggist a rupee's worth of strychnine (24 grains), which, by some oversight, is not included in the poisons schedule of the Indian Poisons Act. Dawood, a servant in the house, was bribed with a promise of 500 rupees by Buchoo to put five small powders of about 4 grains each into milk taken by the victims, and he was also sworn on the Koran to keep the matter secret. Between four and five hours after taking the meal the five persons were dead. Dawood ultimately turned Queen's evidence; and Buchoo, as already stated, was found guilty. The investigations connected with the case showed that druggists in the native bazaars had large quantities of strychnine in stock, which they sold freely, keeping no record of their sales. In Buchoo's case the druggist and his assistants knew the prisoner. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of Bombay, referring to this subject, says it is absurd to suppose that the large quantities of strychnine in Bombay could be disposed of as medicine, nor could it be used for the destruction of vermin, as the natives are averse to poisoning animals. He thinks only one construction can be put upon the fact, and that is that it is extensively used for destroying human life; and this is rendered all the more easy by the native prejudice to post-mortem examinations.

WOMEN AS CHEMISTS IN GERMANY.—Frau Schulratb Cauer and her friends have sent a numerously-signed petition to the Prussian House of Representatives to demand the admission of women to the practice of the profession of chemist. The matter is reported on as follows:—The petitioners base their demand on historic right, as for centuries the preparation of medicines was in the hands of women, and further dwell on the fact that, until the middle of the eighteenth century, so-called "sworn distillers"—i.e., women apothecaries, duly examined by learned physicians—existed, who had the right of preparing and selling drugs, and, moreover, often enjoyed a high reputation. That it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that narrow-minded jealousies arose, and the desire to drive women away from all handiwork effected their exclusion from this as from other callings. That this was very unjust, for the pharmaceutical profession is peculiarly suited to women, as every physician can testify that women are far superior to men in the fulfilment of all sanitary duties, in punctual obedience to the physician's orders, in dexterity and deftness in all manual operations. That the calling of pharmaceutical chemist certainly demands scientific preparation, especially in the so-called natural sciences; but that there is nothing in this preparation that a gifted and hard-working woman could not master by earnest study and faithful application. Moreover, the profession of pharmaceutical chemist demands no peculiar bodily exertion whatsoever, which would make it a monopoly for men; equally little is an unwomanly entrance into publicity rendered necessary.

The preparation of the medicines and the intercourse with the public take place within the house, and demand of a woman no greater struggle with her innate or fostered womanly retirement than does the profession of a woman teacher or clerk. The petitioners further point out the fact that in Catholic hospitals and Deaconesses' Institutions, sister-chemists are appointed, of whose performances the physicians speak with one accord in warmest tones of praise. Moreover, they dwell on the unsatisfactory condition of affairs for women, particularly those in the educated middle classes in the Fatherland; and finally point out that a want is felt for an increased number of chemists, as the number of such has only increased 6 per cent. in the years 1878-1887, whereas the population of the kingdom has increased 9 per cent. in the same time. In consequence of this, out of the 4,680 chemists, 1,266—i.e., 27 per cent. of the whole number—are obliged to conduct their business without any assistance whatsoever—a circumstance which in the continuance is as unendurable for the chemist as for the public. In Russia, Holland, and Belgium women are admitted to the study of pharmacy, and many of them have passed their examinations most successfully, and devoted themselves to the profession of chemist. It was proposed, after some discussion, that the petition should be enrolled among the documents of the Royal Government. This proposal was unanimously accepted.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

M. EDMOND BECQUEREL, son, and successor as professor, of Antoine César Becquerel, died on Monday, in Paris, at the age of 71. He was known for his treatises on the solar spectrum, the electric light, magnetic phenomena, and other scientific subjects.

THE FRENCH SOCIETY OF HYGIENE recently opened a competition for written treatises on the subject of the best means to be employed before the arrival of a doctor in cases of accidents in factories or the public streets. The result of this competition has just been made known, and the following prizes have been awarded:—M. Quinard, pharmaceutical chemist at Beaune, a silver medal; Dr. Flieque, medical adviser to the Northern Railway of France, a silver-gilt medal; and Dr. Courtard, of Thiers, a silver medal.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL FOR FRANCE.—The science of photography, which owes so much to France, has hitherto been unrepresented by an efficient organ here. M. Paul Nodar has undertaken the task of supplying this want by publishing a monthly magazine, entitled *Paris Photographe*. The first number, recently issued, contains a considerable amount of useful information, though more suitable, perhaps, for amateurs than for members of the profession. An interesting article is an account of De Balzac's ideas on Daguerreotype, prepared from the unpublished memoirs of M. Nodar, sen. The new magazine is well illustrated.

HERBALISTS PROTEST.—The General Association of French Herbalists, at a meeting held last week, appointed a delegation to wait on M. Floquet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies. These gentlemen had an interview with the Minister last Monday, and presented the following petition:—"Being convinced, in the interest of public health, of the necessity of maintaining their profession, the members of the General Association of French Herbalists desire to express to the President and Members of the Chamber of Deputies their confidence in the justice and equity of the legislators to maintain the certificate of herbalists, which is menaced by the new law concerning the exercise of pharmacy."

THE FRENCH SOCIETY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.—Last week, at a *séance* of the congress of this society, Dr. Hight, of the Wallace British Hospital here, gave a demonstration of a new instrument invented by a Glasgow oculist, Dr. Reid. This is an ophthalmometer, which has been devised with the object of measuring rapidly and easily the curvature of the cornea. This little instrument is only 4 inches in length, and by its use an oculist may achieve

results hitherto only obtainable with cumbersome and high-priced instruments. The French oculists present at the congress seem agreed that Dr. Reid's invention is likely to prove of considerable value.

A PHARMACIST'S ERROR.—A painful case has just been tried at the Mans court of justice, which has resulted in the imprisonment of a pharmacist. On March 24 last an infant, three months old, son of M. Côme, veterinary surgeon at Mans, fell ill. Dr. Bourdy was called in to attend, and found the child to be suffering from an attack of bronchitis. He prescribed emetics, but these produced no effect. He then decided to try a hypodermic injection of apomorphine, and made out the following prescription:—

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Distilled water | 6 grammes |
| Apomorphine | 12 centigrammes |

M. Herrouet, the pharmacist to whom the recipe was taken, unfortunately had no apomorphine, and made up the prescription with chlorhydrate of morphine, under the impression, as he now says, that the result would be the same. The doctor, being unaware of this change, gave the child an injection. Immediately the little invalid fell into a comatose state, and died of poisoning a few hours afterwards. M. Herrouet was prosecuted for homicide by imprudence, and was condemned to three months' imprisonment.

BANKRUPTOY REPORT.

Re CHESTER ALDRAGE GORTON, 397 City Road,
Wholesale Perfumer.

THIS bankrupt failed recently with liabilities 240*l.* and no assets, and now applied to Mr. Registrar Hope to be allowed to pass his public examination.

Replying to Mr. H. Brougham, Official Receiver, he stated that he commenced business as a perfumer in 1875 or 1876 at Bartholomew Close, but shortly afterwards he removed to City Road, where he traded down to the date of the receiving order. He had practically no capital to commence with, but the business was tolerably successful until the last few years. In 1889 he opened another business at New Barnet, but after running it for a few months, had to close it after having made a loss of about 100*l.* Two books of account relating to the business had been kept, but they were both incomplete and imperfect. The failure was brought about by the untenable condition of the premises, owing to the landlord's refusal to execute the necessary repairs.

Mr. Brougham: Did that interfere with your business.

The Bankrupt: No, but it prevented me from letting off part of the premises.

Mr. Brougham: But your liabilities relate entirely to the perfumery business. How can you assert that the failure was caused by the action of the landlord?

The bankrupt admitted that the business had practically yielded no profit during the past two or three years. It was in consequence of the falling off of business that he resorted to sub letting the premises. At the present time he owed five or six quarters' rent to the landlord, and although he had received some 20*l.* from his sub-tenants, he had not handed that money over to the landlord, but had spent it in living expenses. A sum of 21*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* due to a Mr. Lowe was partly in respect of trust-money. That gentleman went out to India, and entrusted witness with the collection of certain debts. The money so collected had been used by witness in the perfumery business, and although Mr. Lowe had pressed for an account none had yet been rendered. The drawing of household and personal expenses during the past three years had been from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* per week. He admitted that such drawings were largely in excess of the profits, and that such being the case, they had contributed to the bankruptcy, but contended that he had not lived extravagantly in any way. He had never failed before.

After being questioned by Mr. Lowe at some length respecting the collection of the debts and disposal of the money, the bankrupt was allowed to pass.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE Council met on Wednesday, May 6, at 11 Harcourt Street, Dublin at 3 o'clock, the President, Mr. Charles Evans, in the chair. The other members of the Council present were the Vice-President, Mr. Wells, and Messrs. Beggs, Baxter, Stewart, Robinson, McCormack, Gibson, Shaw, Rankin, Doran, Tichborne, Grindley, Burnes, McNeight, Merrin, Simpson, Hayes, Johnston, Montgomery, Hodgson, Lyons, and Boyd.

When the minutes were read,

Mr. SHAW complained that they did not notice a protest which he had made at the last meeting against the passing of a resolution in reference to the form of certificate to be adopted for chemists and druggists.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that, according to the by-law on the subject, only the transactions of each meeting, and not the opinions or protests of individual members could be recorded.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President having taken the chair,

The Registrar, Mr. Ferrall, read the following letter from Mr. Charles Evans:—

49 Dawson Street, Dublin,
April 24, 18 1.

To the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

GENTLEMEN.—In fulfilment of my expressed intention at last Council meeting I resign my position as your President, and would take this opportunity of thanking you for the honour conferred on me, and for your continual kindness and support during my term of office, which will always remain an eventful period in my life. With every good wish for the prosperity of the Society,

I remain,

Yours faithfully and obliged,

(Signed) CHARLES EVANS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said there would be no use in asking Mr. Evans to reconsider his decision, as he only accepted office at the last election because he was unwilling to embarrass the Council by resigning in the middle of the work in which they were then engaged. That work was now pretty well done, and therefore they could only accept Mr. Evans's resignation.

The resignation was accepted accordingly.

MR. HAYES ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Our next duty is to elect a successor to Mr. Evans. Has anyone anybody to propose?

Professor TICHBORNE said they all regretted having to elect a new President; but they had passed over their hard work, and he believed the Society was now going to run along very smoothly, and, as it were, with oiled wheels. They had now only to elect a good man in Mr. Evans's place; and he begged to propose a gentleman who, he believed, would be the right man in the right place—Mr. William Hayes. (Applause.) Mr. Hayes had been fairly in accord with both sides in the recent transactions. He had very friendly relations with the chemists and druggists, and the members of the Pharmaceutical Society had also great confidence in him. He was one of the original members of the Society, and had had thorough knowledge of its work from the commencement.

Mr. GRINDLEY: I have great pleasure in seconding the motion. I think we could not have a better man. (Applause.)

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that before putting the motion he desired to support it. They would have a thoroughly good President in Mr. Hayes. He had given them a great deal of assistance during the last couple of years, and he was now willing to devote his time to the performance of the duties of the office of President, so that it was their duty to confer upon him the honour of placing him in the chair.

Mr. ROBINSON said he was sure he spoke the sentiments of a great many members of the Council when he said that they would have gladly elected Mr. Wells to the office of President, as the only honour they could bestow on him in order to show their appreciation of his efforts for the Society. The members had marked his conduct whilst he had been in the vice-chair with the greatest satisfaction.

Professor TICHBORNE: It is only just to the Vice-President to say that we all have that view. The reason we don't propose him is that he refused to accept the position.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I thank Mr. Robinson for his kind words. Certainly a great many asked me to take the chair, it being usual in other societies for whoever is Vice-President to do so under similar circumstances; but I feel that I could not give time sufficient to do the work in a faithful manner. Mr. Hayes himself was one of those who asked me. I am sure no one will understand me as implying that the Society would rather have me in the presidential chair than Mr. Hayes. I have now to declare Mr. Hayes duly elected President of the Society until the annual meeting in October next. (Applause.)

Mr. HAYES then took the chair as President, and said that office had been entirely unsought by him. He had been disinclined to accept it for many reasons, not the least of which was that he felt unfit for the office—(cries of "No!")—as compared with those who had preceded him, more especially their late President. He felt that coming after Mr. Charles Evans he occupied a position which it would be very difficult for him to fill. However, for the short period that he would be able to occupy the post it would give him the greatest pleasure to discharge the duties to the best of his ability, and to forward the interests of the Society in every possible way. It was his intention, and would be his endeavour, to admit equal justice towards the two branches of the Society, although he should have a difficult task, coming after Mr. Evans, whose control of temper and untiring kindness to all were so remarkable. His first duty now was to ask them to pass a vote of thanks to their late President. (Hear, hear.) The amount of work which that gentleman got through during the last eighteen months between parliamentary matters and the work that succeeded the passing of the Amendment Act had been much greater than, perhaps, any member present could form any idea of; and he had done it in such a way as to deserve the thanks not only of the Council, but of the Society at large. If they only knew the trouble that he had undergone, the difficulties that he had overcome, and the amount of self-sacrifice that he had exhibited in discharging the duties of his office, they would understand how well deserving he was of the vote of thanks they were now invited to pass. Considerate to everyone, he had shown himself to be not only in every way a perfect gentleman, but a man above most men. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. BURNES said if it was necessary to second the motion he would be very pleased to do so.

Mr. BOYD: On behalf of the druggists, I beg to say that we always experienced the greatest courtesy from Mr. Evans. We are thoroughly pleased and satisfied with his rulings, and we cordially join in the vote of thanks that has been proposed and seconded. (Applause.)

The motion having been carried unanimously,

Mr. EVANS said he could not find words to express his thanks for their kind vote, and also for the kind terms in which his efforts had been spoken of. (Applause.)

EXAMINATION MATTERS.

A letter was received from Dr. Falkiner, one of the examiners, asking leave to take pupils for the medical examinations. He would undertake not to teach any young men who were reading for the Pharmaceutical Society's examinations.

On the motion of Professor Tichborne, seconded by Mr. Baxter, the matter was referred to the School Committee.

A letter was received from Mr. J. McClelland, asking that an apprentice who was not quite sixteen years of age should be admitted to the Preliminary Examination.

The PRESIDENT: We have but one answer to give to that—namely, that it can't be done.

The Registrar submitted a copy of evidence relating to an application made by Mr. Sweeny to be registered as a druggist who had been in business prior to 1875.

On the motion of Dr. Burns, it was ordered that Mr. Sweeny should not be registered until he had passed the prescribed examination.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

A letter was received from the Honorary Secretaries of the Dublin branch of the Society of Chemical Industry inviting the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Society in

connection with the annual meeting to be held in Dublin in July. The letter, which was addressed to the President, asked him to allow his name to be added to the Reception Committee.

Mr. BOYD said he was one of the honorary secretaries of the society in question, which was the largest chemical society in the world. It had nearly 3,000 members; and the most distinguished chemists had occupied its presidential chair.

Mr. HODGSON said he did not see any objection to the President of the Pharmaceutical Society taking the position that he was invited to accept on the Reception Committee mentioned; but he failed to see what the Pharmaceutical Society had to do with chemical industries.

Dr. BURNES thought that the President of the Society should take an interest in everything that was calculated to develop the education of the country. He thought they might even subscribe 10*l.* towards the reception of the society in question. (A laugh.)

SOME SMALL MATTERS

were dealt with, several donations being acknowledged. A draft of regulations for the Druggists' examination was referred to the School Committee. Mr. Boyd and Mr. Robinson were appointed visitors for the Druggists' examination, to be held in Dublin in June; and Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Gibson were told off for the same thing in Belfast.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Evans it was agreed to send notices to inspectors of weights and measures throughout Ireland, informing them that, according to section 15 of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, 1890, chemists or druggists who sold poisons prior to August, 1890, cannot be prosecuted on account of not being registered, provided they fulfil the requirements of the Poisons Act on or before January 1, 1892.

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved that the School Committee be instructed to draw up regulations for an examination for assistants to pharmaceutical chemists under clause 19 of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, 1890, and to submit a report of same to the meeting of the Council to be held in June. There was a want of qualified assistants which it would take a good many years to supply, and a great many pharmaceutical chemists were anxious to have an examination of the kind established. It should be a good searching examination in practical dispensing and pharmacy generally. It would merely entitle those who should pass it to be assistants, and would not give them the privilege of opening or managing shops. At present a good deal was being said on this subject in the English journals, which were agitating for an extension of the Preliminary examination of the English Society; and there was some talk of having only one examination for assistants and pharmaceutical Preliminary candidates.

Mr. GIBSON: Have you any authority to charge fees for such an examination as you propose?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: We have power to do everything necessary for the carrying out of what the Act authorises.

Mr. Beggs seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

THE DRUGGISTS' CERTIFICATE.

Mr. S. P. BOYD, M.A., moved a resolution declaring that the proposed druggists' certificate, printed on paper, was unworthy of the Society, and that there should be substituted for it a certificate on parchment, bearing the name of the Society and designed so as not to be likely to be confounded with the certificate of a pharmaceutical chemist. He submitted that this subject should be dealt with by the Council without heat and in a conciliatory manner. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst druggists in reference to the certificate which was proposed to be given to them, and which was approved of at the last Council meeting at a time when very few members were present. He considered that it was discreditable to the Society. It was clumsily drawn up, was printed on paper, and it did not bear the name of the Pharmaceutical Society on any part of it except under the Registrar's name. There was some ground for making as much distinction as possible between the druggist's certificate and that of the pharmaceutical chemist; and he would be the last to suggest that any certificate should be given to the former which could be mistaken for that of the latter. But he thought it quite possible that a

certificate could be devised for the druggists which would be at once satisfactory to them, creditable to the Society, and not likely to be mistaken for that of the higher grade. No doubt the present form of certificate had been approved of by the Privy Council; but that would not be an insuperable difficulty in the way of a better one if there was a disposition on the part of gentlemen to meet the wishes of the druggists. He had learned from the Registrar that the cost of printing the certificates on parchment would be about 7*l.*, whilst the price of the paper ones was but 30*s.* for 500 copies. It seemed to him that where an important body like the druggists, who were contributing an enormous sum to that Council, had a desire for a better form of certificate, it was not an unreasonable thing on their part to ask that they should be given something that they could hang up in their shops and not be ashamed of. He was quite prepared to leave the drawing up of a certificate to a committee.

Mr. GIBSON, in seconding the motion, said the present form of certificate was paltry and unbecoming the Society.

Dr. BURNES said the certificate formerly granted to pharmaceutical chemists was on paper, and it was just about as poverty-stricken a looking article as the form of certificate now objected to. (Laughter.)

Mr. BEGGS: Mine was similar to Dr. Burns's; and I was getting my place newly done up, and, being rather ashamed of it, I took it down.

Mr. Baxter supported the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he thought the objections made to this form of certificate rather imaginary. The pharmaceutical chemist's certificate which he got was on no better paper, and he had had it hanging up for the last thirteen years. The cost of the document did not enter into the consideration of the committee at all. The one thing that did very largely enter into their consideration was the evidence they had before them that chemists and druggists in the country were to a large extent dispensing prescriptions at the present moment.

Mr. BOYD: Oh, very few.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Allow me. I say that what I state is a fact. If anybody doubts it those who have been examining the certificates can satisfy him. We have had certificates from medical men certifying that "So-and-so is fully competent to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, as he has been preparing my prescriptions for years." Therefore it was necessary that the certificate to be given should not be one calculated to mislead. If it were headed "Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland," the public would be simply blinded. The Minor certificate of England had not the signatures of either the President or the Registrar of the English Society or the Society's seal, and yet the holder of it could dispense prescriptions.

Mr. RANKIN said they had nothing to do with what chemists and druggists might be doing throughout the country. He thought the certificate in question should bear the name of the Society at the top. The matter ought to have been left undecided until the representatives of the chemists and druggists had seats on the Council. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MCNEIGHT said the druggists throughout the country had a very low opinion of this certificate.

Mr. GIBSON said that people in Belfast were not law-breakers, but the spirit in which this matter had been met tempted them to break the law. He and the other Northern members had come there prepared loyally to support everything that was for their own welfare and for that of the pharmaceutical chemists in the country.

Mr. CHARLES EVANS said he thought the placing of the words "Pharmaceutical Society" at the head of the certificate would be misleading.

Mr. Boyd withdrew his motion, and

Dr. Burnes moved that the question of the certificates be referred to a committee.

Mr. McNeight seconded the motion.

The PRESIDENT: We ought to try and meet one another's views if possible. If the certificate be not pleasing to some gentlemen, and if no matter of principle be involved, we ought to make a concession on the subject. It would be certainly an expense to get 500 new certificates printed, but for the sake of our all working together that would be a small matter.

Mr. ROBINSON moved an amendment that the form of the

present druggists' certificate be adhered to, but that it be printed on parchment.

Mr. Doran seconded the amendment, which was put, and carried by 14 votes to 7.

A member said that if a proper certificate were not given to the druggists they would get up one for themselves, and it would be a decent one.

Mr. BOYD: I dissociate myself entirely from any movement of that sort.

The PRESIDENT: It is very painful to hear that those who should support the law are endeavouring to break it.

REPORTS FROM THE EXAMINERS

were read, dealing with the Pharmaceutical, Preliminary, and Licence examinations, and with Druggists' examinations held in Dublin and Belfast. There were 23 candidates at the Preliminary, of whom 14 passed; 6 at the Licence, of whom 4 passed; 25 candidates at the Druggists' examination in Dublin, and 25 in Belfast.

Letters from Messrs. P. I. Lyons and J. S. Gibson on the subject of the examinations were referred to the School Committee.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

A draft of a letter intended to be sent to the Privy Council in reference to Dr. Duffey's report was submitted by the School Committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that copies of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of April 4 and 11 ought to be sent along with the letter, in order to show the Privy Council what was the opinion in England as regarded the standard to be aimed at for the Preliminary examination.

The draft was approved of.

ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER.

The following were accepted for registration as chemists and druggists who had been in business prior to 1875:—Messrs. John Breen, Danescastle, Wexford; Michael Bowden, Urlingford, co. Kilkenny; Kate Chapman, Anghnacloy, co. Tyrone; Mary Ann Crampton, Barrisokam, co. Tipperary; John J. Eccles, Keady, co. Armagh; Patrick Gibben, Magherafelt, co. Derry; Thomas Hamilton, Raphal, co. Donegal; William Hanna, Bangor, co. Down; Richard Kain, Shrake, co. Mayo; Alexander T. Kerr, Mountmellick, Queen's County; James Mahony, Templemore, co. Tipperary; Richard C. Marshall, Dungannon; James M. Moore, Lurgan; John S. Moore, Dungiven, co. Derry; Thomas Erskine Moore, Sellerkenny, co. Donegal; Andrew M. Bunn, Gilford, co. Down; Thomas L. O'Callaghan, Killnean, co. Westmeath; John O'Laughlin, Dnblin; Anne Williams, Maryborough; John Riordan, senr., Glen, co. Limerick; Thomas Saul, Rathdrum, co. Wicklow; James Selkirk, Cork; and John Sweeny, Anghrim, co. Galway.

Some other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Leech, T. P., & Lake, W. H., under the style of the Ammonia Soft Soap Company, Leicester, soft-soap manufacturers.

Sharpes, A. F., & White, N. E., under the style of N. E. White & Co. Grosvenor Street, Camberwell Road, manufacturing chemists.

Wilcox & Lockett, Woolwich, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and accoucheurs.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Brunton, William Riddell, Sydenham, surgeon.

Toulson, James Augustine Hartley, Leeds, chemist and druggist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Brunton, William Riddell, Sydenham, surgeon.

Toulson, James Augustine Hartley, Leeds, chemist and druggist.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Stephens, George Edward, Neyland, chemist and druggist—discharge suspended for 14 days from April 16, 1891.

CANADIAN NOTES.

JUBILEE OF THE ENGLISH SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the chairman read a communication from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, inviting the Ontario society to send representatives to its jubilee celebration, to take place in London in the month of May. Messrs. Daniel, Lawrence, and Slaven were appointed a committee to draft a reply.

NOT HARMONIOUS.—In the report on the Brown Bill, it was mentioned that Mr. W. B. Sanders, a member of the council, had written a letter on Mr. Brown's behalf, which was used in his favour before the Private Bills Committee. Mr. Sanders contended that his name should not be mentioned in the report, and moved that it be struck out; but his fellow-councillors were sufficiently incensed to reject this motion.

QUALIFYING BY SPECIAL LEGISLATION.—It was mentioned in a recent letter that a Bill had been introduced into the Ontario Legislature for the purpose of deciding that certain persons were entitled to be registered as pharmacists. This Bill has been considered by a committee of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, who reported at the April meeting that the Bill dealt specially with the case of Mr. J. A. Brown, of Tottenham, who claimed that he came under an Act of 1881, which provided that druggists practising in the province before 1871 do not have to pass the College of Pharmacy. The committee were instructed by solicitors that investigation had not produced evidence to show that Mr. Brown had ever practised as a druggist in the province before 1871. As a result of the protest of the committee, the Bill was so modified that the option of registering any application such as Mr. Brown's was left entirely with the College of Pharmacy.

IMITATING THE ENGLISH SOCIETY.—The Ontario College has resolved to enlarge the premises which were erected a few years ago. In the plan adopted, a considerable portion of the present building is used, giving increased ante-rooms for professors and assistants, as well as cloak-room and storing-room, and increased room for the laboratory. In the course of the discussion regarding this proposal, Mr. Sanders stated that the condition of the finances did not warrant the expenditure of the money involved. They were now labouring under a mortgage of \$10,000, and in his opinion the proposed expenditure on the building would amount to about \$15,000. Allowing for all possible receipts the college would find itself with a deficit of \$1,570 at the end of the year. If the building was enlarged he advised the addition of a new storey. But Mr. Sanders was the only one who said "No."

A GRATEFUL GOOD BYE.—The spring term of the Ontario College of Pharmacy came to an end on Saturday, May 2, and it saw the seventy-three students of the college listening in silence to the last lecture which Professor Shuttleworth was to make in the building. The lecture was made a valedictory address, Mr. Shuttleworth telling his young friends that while he was leaving the affairs of the college to be guided by other hands in the future, his heart would always be with it, and with the noble young men he had been associated with since his term of office. After Professor Shuttleworth had concluded his remarks, and just as he was about to retire, Mr. R. Norris, on behalf of the students, advanced and read an address to him and his colleagues, Messrs. Avison and Harrison, in which the work of the professors was spoken of in the highest terms. During the reading of the address the students arose, and when the services of the professors to the college were referred to loud cheers were given. When that portion of the address was reached which referred to the college council as an "angst body," the students seemed to lose all control of their feelings, and indulged in wild shrieks and groans; cries of "They have killed this college!" "The Hamilton gang did it!" &c., were heard from all quarters. After order had been restored, the professors, in a few well-chosen remarks, thanked the students for their kindly expressions, by which, it should be explained, a handsome library lamp to Professor Shuttleworth, a silver pudding-dish to Dr. Avison, and a solid silver fish knife and fork to Dr. Harrison—not the groans, &c.—were meant.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE thirty-ninth meeting of this association was held in New Orleans last month, the proceedings beginning in the Washington Artillery Hall, on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 28, at half-past three o'clock. The meeting was attended by over 200 members, many of whom were accompanied by ladies, and the general sessions were presided over by the veteran pharmacist, Mr. A. B. Taylor, of Philadelphia, president of the association. The association was welcomed



A. B. TAYLOR, President American Pharmaceutical Association.

to New Orleans by the mayor of the city, and the afternoon was spent in the reception of reports. In the evening there was a reception.

The *National Druggist* has beaten its native contemporaries by inserting in its issue of May 1 a very good report of the proceedings up to Wednesday evening, April 29. To it we are indebted for the following notes.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

was devoted in the earlier part to remarks on the U.S. Pharmacopœia, in the course of which he gave an exhaustive review of the work of the committees of revision. Referring to the International Pharmaceutical Congress, he said that a resolution was adopted at the last meeting to the effect that a committee be appointed to get the Congress to meet in Chicago, 1893. As to the committee, no further action had been taken, and the matter seemed to have been overlooked. Copies of the resolution, however, had been sent to the general secretary of the sixth International Pharmaceutical Congress, which was held in Berlin in 1885, and to Professor Cannizzaro, president of the seventh prospective International Pharmaceutical Congress. In connection with this subject, the World's Columbian Exhibition authorities of Chicago have established a World's Congress Auxiliary, for the purpose of facilitating the various congresses which will meet in Chicago in 1893, without conflict or difficulties. They have appointed a pharmaceutical committee, and desire that the association shall act in connection and harmony with them.

The President then passed on to the cut-rate problem, and after advocating more general interchange of certificates of State Boards of Pharmacy, proceeded to discuss the question of patenting medicinal preparations, which he objected to, pointing out that it is only within the past thirty-five years that such patents have been granted in U.S.A., it being considered previously that such patents were opposed to public policy.

SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

This was the first section to meet after the association had disposed of most of its general business, which included, we observe, a resolution that the association "should take some action concerning the forthcoming Jubilee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain."

The commercial-interests section could get no further than

the cut-rate question for a long time, and there was much said and little done until the third day of the meeting, when a committee appointed for the purpose brought forward a plan. On April 23 the Association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Patent Medicines resolved to "support any practical plan for the prevention of cutting which is endorsed by the American Pharmaceutical Association." So the latter's committee proposed eight conditions, viz.:—

- (1) Manufacturers to sell to druggists only.
- (2) Wholesale druggists to sell solely to druggists except in localities where no druggists are in business; not to supply any dealer on the cut-off list; and not to substitute.
- (3) Retail druggists to sign an agreement, including all contract or rebate articles, and not to substitute or deliver such goods to those on the cut-off list.
- (4) Under no consideration shall any manufacturer, wholesale druggist, or retail druggist, directly, or by collusion, supply any proprietary preparation in the contract plan to dealers on the cut-off list.
- (5) Practically the same as 4, but more embracing.
- (6) Manufacturers and wholesale druggists not to sell to any retailer who will not agree to sell at full retail prices.
- (7) Manufacturers to make their contracts in such a manner as not to materially increase the purchasing price of the retailer.
- (8) Violators to be put on the cut off list.

After a great deal of discussion, the report was adopted; and this practically comprised the work of the Section.

SECTION ON SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

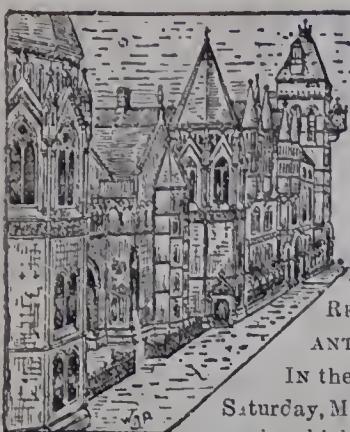
Mr. C. L. Patch was the chairman of this section, and delivered an address critical of last year's work, which was received with favour. Up to the adjournment of Wednesday evening papers were read on the following subjects:—

- "Vegetation of Louisiana." By Professor C. Mohr.
- "Syrup of Lactucarium." By Mr. G. H. Klie.
- "Lead Plaster v. Lead Oleate." By Professor A. B. Stevens.
- "Tincture of Nux Vomica": replies to three queries and discussion thereon.
- "Cultivation of Oranges and Lemons." By Mr. C. L. Hallberg.
- "Caffeine Salts: their Composition and Preparation." By Mr. H. W. Snow.
- "Pharmacists and Patent Medicines: from a Public Stand-point." By Mr. S. H. Leavitt.
- "The Drug Trade and the U.S.P." By Mr. J. C. Means.
- "A Complete Accident Case." "Thiersch's Antiseptic Solution." Two papers by Mr. Adolph Levy.
- "The Manufacture of Antiseptic Material." "The Method for the Determination of the Value of Mustard." Two papers by Professor L. E. Sayre.
- "Remarks Concerning a Scheme to Establish a Comparative Standard for Alkaloidal Galenicals." By Professor J. U. Lloyd
- "The Detection of Camphor used as an Adulterant." By Professor A. B. Stevens.
- "Tests for Lithium Salts." "Granular Sulphate of Iron." Two papers by Professor Patch.
- "Preservation of Mucilage of Acacia." By Mr. H. Tiarks.

The paper on patent medicines was most discussed; and that by Professor Lloyd seemed to create much interest and earnest attention.

On the second day the election of office-bearers took place. Mr. A. K. Finlay, one of the principal retail pharmacists of the city, who acted as local secretary, and to whom the brilliant success of the meeting was due, was appointed president. The new vice-presidents are Messrs. George J. Seabury (New York), W. H. Torbert (Iowa), and L. T. Dunning (South Dakota). Prof. Maisch and Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard were reappointed to the offices of secretary and treasurer, while Messrs. Jas. M. Good (St. Louis), Chas. T. P. Fennell (Cincinnati), and John Conrad (Chicago), were elected members of council. Dr. Charles Rice was appointed reporter on the progress of pharmacy, in succession to Mr. Louis M. Diehl, whose health has broken down, so far that it is unlikely that he can take active part in literary work.

ABSORBING-BLOCKS for drying precipitates are made in Germany from wood sawdust by compression. They are said to work very well.



LIBRARY Legal Reports.

RESPONSIBILITY OF ASSISTANTS IN ORDERING GOODS.

In the City of London Court, on Saturday, Mr. Commissioner Kerr heard

a case in which a City firm sued Mr. Dawkins, formerly of Huntingdon Terrace, Wood Green, but now of Birmingham, for the sum of 2*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* for goods supplied. The defendant said the goods were supplied to the shop in Wood Green, belonging to his wife and her brother. He was simply engaged by them.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: If you take upon yourself to give an order for goods, being only there to sell goods, you make yourself liable personally, unless you tell them distinctly that you are acting on behalf of your wife and brother, who you say employed you.

The Defendant: I had no authority.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: That may be; but you did not tell the plaintiff that. You will have to pay. Never order goods unless you have authority.

The defendant said a few days ago he got the money from his wife's brother and gave it to the plaintiff, so an order was made for the payment of the costs.

TRADE-MARKS AS BRANDS.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Monday, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams gave his decision in the case of Pirie *v.* Goodall, which, although dealing with paper, is of general interest as bearing upon the question of descriptive titles and the use of such as brands. In 1885 plaintiffs registered the mark "Pirie's Parchment Note," their application being accompanied by a disclaimer, in which they said they did not claim any right to the exclusive use of either the word "parchment" or the word "note" in connection with the mark. The defendants sold paper as "Parchment Bank," and plaintiffs sought by injunction to restrain them so doing. The case had been before the court previously, when it was decided that, if the trade-mark was properly upon the register, defendants had infringed it. Defendants now contended that the words constituting the mark were a fancy term, was not a special and distinctive mark, therefore that it should be expunged from the register. After hearing counsel, Mr. Justice Williams said he was of opinion that the trade-mark which was claimed by the plaintiffs ought to be removed from the register. Both in the disclaimer and by the admission on behalf of the plaintiffs, both "parchment" and "bank" are words in common use in the trade. In his opinion, no one could use, under section 64, different words, each in common use, and not come under the prohibitive part of the section by claiming to use them only in combination. As to the second question—viz., the plaintiffs' contention that they were entitled to support the trade-mark as a brand, this was the first time, as far as the learned judge knew, that it had been contended that a trade-mark, admittedly not good as "fancy words," could be admitted to registration as a brand. It was difficult to conceive any goods incapable of receiving some mark as a brand. But some limitation must be put on the word "brand." It could not mean any mark which was capable of impression on goods. He thought the limitation was one in fact. Before a man could register a trade-mark as a brand there must be some evidence to show it was to be used as a brand, and a brand only. It was admitted in this case that the plaintiffs used this not only in the water-mark, but as descriptive of their paper. He wished to add that, in his opinion, if the trade-mark had been used as a brand, and

not otherwise, then the introduction of this watermark on the paper was a brand within the meaning of the Act. It was not necessary to hold that for the decision of this case, but he said it because he did not like to appear, even to himself, as if he shrank from putting a limitation on the word "brand," which he was perfectly sure must be limited. So far as the decision of this case was concerned, it was sufficient for him to say this was not a distinctive brand. Motion for removal of the trade-mark from the register was allowed.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1837. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Bratt, Henry, Stafford Street, Brewood, Chemist and Druggist, Grocer and Ironmonger. Trustee: Robert Muras, Wolverhampton (C.A.). Dated May 4, 1891; filed May 9, 1891. Unsecured liabilities, 82*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 32*l.* No amounts given in schedule.

Manning, Thomas (Kate Mudd, trading as), Redenhall-with-Harleston, Chemist, wife of Charles Mudd, farmer. Trustee: Thomas W. Smith, Opie Street, Norwich, accountant. Dated May 5, 1891; filed May 11, 1891. Unsecured liabilities, 159*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 59*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:

| | £ s. d. |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Cass, Robert, Harleston | 12 10 0 |
| Churchman & Son, Ipswich | 15 0 7 |
| Grimwade & R'dley, Ipswich | 18 2 1 |
| Smith & Sons, Norwich | 39 13 4 |

(And 26 under 10*l.*)

AT THE COUNTER.

THE RULING PASSION—Hockstein—"I vos tired of life. Gif me some poison, and so I vill kill meinself." Drug-clerk (jocularly): "All right. What do you want—arsenic or strychnine?" Hockstein: "Vich vos der sheapest?"—*New York Herald*.

A PAST GRADUATE EXAMINATION.—Customer: "Are you a registered pharmacist?" Druggist: "Yes, graduate of one of the best colleges in America." Customer: "Had much experience?" Druggist: "Nearly eighteen years." Customer: "Ever make any mistakes? Have you killed your man yet?" Druggist: "Sir-r-r! Do you wish to insult me?" Customer: "Not at all, not at all, my dear sir, only want to be sure of your qualifications for dispensing. Gi' me a nickel's worth of salts."

MR. H. V. HORSEY, Lodge Road, Southampton, contributes the following from his collection of curious orders. "Pill O'Scotia pills"; "Harris root"; "Anne Quintain ointment"; "chork 1*d.*"; "gum har a hacc"; "salts of sorrow"; "fallifie three parts full with hearts horn and sweet oil, add two dredums of liquid lodonum and fill it up with ohodildock"; "mutilated tincture of iron"; "yellow vercillican"; "one onnce of lincty of jactry"; "tincture of murr"; "penny-worth of asvittita for the spasms."

AMONG a quantity of orders sent by "Niger" from the Black Country we find some novelties. "1 penny Of sourp of rub and cas oil" is very phonetic. "Squichingeal" looks worse than it sounds. "Camel's eyebrows" for camomile blows may have been a joke. "Rheumatic vinegar" is a natural step to take from the aromatic article. Seidlitz became "celestial" powder; creosote "concrete for the toothache"; cough emulsion develops into "evolution"; an "electric senna" is an article of commerce; and "oil of sweet ham" is the partner with "syrups of violet."



GOLD MEDALS 1884-1885-1886-1888.

"SANITAS"

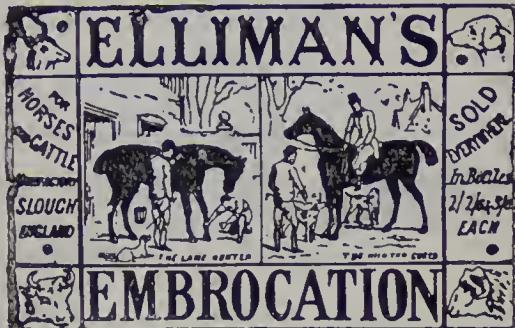
DISINFECTANTS

Largest Sale in the World.

SANITAS OIL," for Inhalations in Lung and Throat Complaints.

KINZETT'S MERCURIC BACTERICIDE.

KINZETT'S PATENT PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.

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first Issue of the Month for latest particulars.

SCHWEPPPE'S TABLE WATERS

51 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

W. P. THOMPSON & CO., F.C.S., M.S.J.M.E., &c.,
6 Lord Street, LIVERPOOL; 6 Bank Street, MANCHESTER; 63 Long Row,
NOTTINGHAM; and 323 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C., Chemical and
General Patent and Trade Mark Agents.
MANUALS OF INSTRUCTIONS GRATIS.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS

PATENT SELF-AERATING
MOVEABLE BLOCKS.
WORKS, BATTERSEA LONDON. S.W.

ANTIPYRIN.

Special Price for 100-oz. Parcels.

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Makers of Galenicals and Medicinal Chemicals,

GALEN WORKS,

WILSON ST., NEW CROSS ROAD, S.E.

MUMFORD'S

(FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.)

PURE CRUSHED LINSEED 18s. cwt. in 56 lb. & 1 cwt. bags,
or in 14 & 28 lbs. 19/- cwt.

PURE STARCH POWDER

In 1 cwt. and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. bags, at 2/- cwt.
In 7, 14, and 28 lbs., at 28/- cwt.

PURE FULLER'S EARTH.

FINEST Levigated, 1 cwt. and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.,
16/- cwt.; in 7, 14, & 28 lbs., 18/- cwt.
Fine Levigated, 1 cwt. and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., 14/- cwt.; in 7, 14, & 28 lbs., 16/- cwt.

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To Railway Stations in
England, or half to Scotland,
Ireland, and Wales, on parcels
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LONDON'S UNIVERSITY.

FOR a long time the higher educational circles of the metropolis have been somewhat agitated by impending reforms, and the agitation reached a crisis on Tuesday, when the Convocation of the University of London rejected the draft

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1891.

Partnerships,
Situations Vacant,
Situations Wanted,
Miscellaneous.

This Supplement will be given free to any Chemist and Druggist or Assistant who will call for it at 42 Cannon Street on Friday afternoon, or will be posted on Fridays to any one who sends an addressed postal wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement can be received on FRIDAY MORNING, first post, though it is requested that these may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

EXCHANGE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS will appear on page 8 (bottom folio), and must be received not later than THURSDAY AT NOON, to appear in the next issue.

All Advertisements for this Supplement and Exchange Column must be prepaid. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED).

OFFICES: 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1848, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for rendering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£900.—LONDON, N.W.—Established Business, situated in a main road; returns over £900, largely cash; well-fitted shop and good stock; house held on lease; price £50.

2.—£950.—LONDON SUBURB.—Good locality: Retail and Dispensing Business, situated in a busy locality; returns £950 yearly, increasing; *first class profits*; good 8 roomed house, held on long lease; price, including lease, also at £900.

3.—£900.—LONDON, N.—Dispensing and Retail; established many years; returns between £200 and £900 yearly, very largely from Proprietaries; good stock, handsome shop, and good house, held on beneficial lease, which will be included in sale; terms on application.

4.—£500.—LONDON, S.E.—Old established Business, situated in a very busy locality; returns £500 yearly; Post Office attached; house held on lease at low rental; double-fronted shop; convenient house; price £475.

5.—£850.—LONDON, N.—Good-class Family Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns about £850 yearly, *good profits*; large handsome shop and good stock; price about £600.

6.—£1,650.—ESSEX.—Easy distance from town.—Old-established Business; commodious shop; returns £1,650; mixed profitable trade; very good house and garden; vendor would not object to a short partnership, for the purpose of introduction, with a suitable man.

7.—£800.—MIDLAND COUNTY.—Good class Family Business; returns £800 yearly, *very good profits*; some good Proprietaries included; large handsome shop and good residence, with garden, &c.; price £700.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.
N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country, particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

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60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.—Stocktaking is always dreaded by Chemists, and with a competent Valuer is not necessary.

F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

STAFFS.—General Retail; returns £650; cash trade; valuation about £500.

CORNWALL.—Light Retail and Prescribing; returns £350; price £150.

SURREY.—Retail and Dispensing; returns £750; price £700.

NOTTINGHAM.—Returns £600; Prescribing, Retail, and Dispensing; price £300.

MIDLANDS.—Trade in Packed Goods, doing with Chemists, Grocers, and Stores; returns £500; can be largely increased; very profitable; price £200.

PLYMOUTH.—Retail, Prescribing, and own Specialities; returns £400; excellent opening for Dentistry; price £300.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,
30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.
Established 1870.

VALUATIONS and TRANSFERS conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Twenty years' practical experience. Terms, which are strictly moderate, may be had on application.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural Business; no cutting; returns £1,500; net profit £550; same hands many years; now retiring; good house and garden; price £1,100.

SOUTH COAST.—Central position in fashionable town; first-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,400; net profit £40; elegantly fitted shop; well stocked; price £1,100 or offer.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural Trade; returns £1,300, with good profits; same hands many years; good house; well-stocked garden; price £800, or offer.

KENT (Coast).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,000; net profit about £400; 12-roomed house; low rent; shop is elegantly fitted and well stocked; price £300.

HOME COUNTY.—Partner wanted in a Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning £700; rent £40; 11-roomed house, with large garden; price for half-share £250.

SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Dispensing Business; returns £700; excellent position in principal street; large house; price £580; satisfactory reasons for selling.

KENT.—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £500; Post-office attached; good house, garden; handsomely fitted, well stocked; could be considerably increased in energetic hands.

BUCKS.—Market town; Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £300; greatly neglected through illness; rent £30; good house and garden; owner will accept £130 less than valuation.

LONDON, S.E.—Ready-money Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £2,000; net profit £600; low rent on lease; good house; price £1,100; part could remain if required.

LONDON, N.W.—Corner Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £600; unopposed position; good house; price £375.

LONDON, W.—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £440 under junior; principal will do £700 at once; good house; low rent; price only £200, less than value.

Particulars of any of the above sent free on application.

Other Businesses, Town and Country, from £100 to £5,000.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry St., Aldgate, London, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR sale, several good-class Chemists' Businesses in town and country. Messrs. T. P. Fuller & Co., Accountants, 41 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

BLACKBURN.—Good Mixed Business, returns exceed £2,000, for immediate disposal under exceptional circumstances; a genuine bargain. David Smith & Garnett, Chartered Accountants, 22 Booth Street, Manchester.

A READY-MONEY Retail and Prescribing Chemist's Business in the best position of a good market town in Middlesex; established over 30 years; rent £52. For further particulars address G. W., 20 High Street, Uxbridge.

A N old-established good-class Dispensing and Agricultural Business; thoroughly genuine; will bear the strictest investigation; satisfactory reasons given for disposal; immediate possession. Apply, Morris, Chemist, Hereford.

Messrs. CROCKER & CO.

Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,
15 WALBROOK, E.C.

HOME COUNTY. Good-class Dispensing Trade in best part of pretty market town; returns £600; price £550; worth attention.

SURREY.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £800; price £650; good house; handsome pharmacy; agency pays rent.

MIDLANDS. Unopposed light profitable Retail, returning £400; one-half net profit; good garden, well stocked with fruit-trees; price £200.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—An old-established Retail and Dispensing Business. In best part of market town; returns £550; price £450.

SUSSEX.—Retail and Dispensing trade (no heavy); returns £500; price £450; good house; low rent.

ESSEX.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £400; price £200; rent £40; good house and garden.

LANCASHIRE.—Good-class General Retail and Dispensing Business; in same hands many years; returns £1,300; rent low; price £700; valuation terms can be arranged.

LONDON, N.—Good-class Dispensing Business; very handsome shop; returns about £850 yearly; very profitable; capital house, with yard and warehouse, held on long lease; price £750.

LONDON (Main Road), S.W.—Retail and Dispensing, with good sale of own proprietaries; returns £1,450; price £850.

LONDON, N.—Good-class Family Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns about £850 yearly; handsome shop and good stock; price £600.

SURREY.—Death Vacancy.—Unopposed Retail and Dispensing trade; returns £350; rent £20; price £175.

SHROPSHIRE.—First-class Dispensing trade, giving a net profit of £300 a year; present hands 30 years; price £650.

CLESHERE.—Old-established Country trade; returns £1,000; price, valuation only; large and convenient house; rent £40.

HANTS. Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £400, and increasing; large and convenient premises, held on long lease at a very low rental; price £200.

LONDON, N. (Main Road).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £400, and can be doubled with ordinary attention; price £200 to a quick buyer.

LONDON, S.E.—Retail and Prescribing trade; unopposed position; returns £500; price £400; rent £40; good house, &c.

LONDON, S.E.—Suburb.—Retail and Dispensing; handsomely-fitted, double-fronted shop; returns £1,400; rent £50; price £1,100; or a Partnership would be entered, with a view to present owner retiring.

LONDON, S.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing trade; returns £520; low rent; price £350; capital position in marketing thoroughfare.

LONDON, N.—Old-established Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; many years in same hands; returns £570; price £500.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.
VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

£40 Goodwill; Stock and Fixtures at a valuation; Retail and Dispensing, returning between £300 and £400; in Southern suburb; rent £35; much neglected; a rare chance. "Chemist," care of Evans & Co., 60 Bartholomew Close.

BUSINESS (West); leading thoroughfare, near Paddington Station; stock, good fittings and fixtures very substantial; capital plate-glass front; business capable of great increase; reason for disposal ill-health; amount required about £700, or offer. G. C., 35 Camden Square, N.W.

YORKSHIRE.—Family, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with Wine and Spirit Agency, for disposal; well-fitted shop and good house, in suburb of large town; would suit a young man just beginning. Address, "Lotus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, N.—A good-class Family and Dispensing trade, with good sale of own Proprietaries; returns £900; very profitable; desirable family residence in delightful suburb; price £750; strict investigation and trial allowed. Write for particulars to R. S., care of Mr. Hubbard, 8 Ronald's Road, Highbury, N.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Chemist's Business for sale; stock and fixtures at valuation; no goodwill; bills for several years for inspection; house, premises, garden may be purchased if desired; no other Chemist; no town within seven miles; good water supply; blindness cause of disposal. Apply to Mr. Rust, Thaxted, Essex.

£1,100. —Good-class Dispensing Retail Business, in a distant suburb of London; returns £1,200, making a net profit of £450 after every payment is made; some hands 12 years; principals only with the cash treated wth. "Spanex," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Drug and Grocery Business, in best position in good agricultural town in Lincolnshire, with large double-fronted shop; carried on successfully 25 years; a profitable trade done in each shop; satisfactory reasons for disposal. 197, 14, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.W. (about 6 miles out)—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, with 300 houses building opposite; returns £8 weekly under management besides which rent and tax are cleared; fittings worth £150; good stock; nice house; price to an immediate purchaser £220, or offer. H. W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

WANTED, at once, for a small Mixed Business, an Indoor Assistant not under 25 years of age. Apply, stating age, salary, experience, with references, &c., and when disengaged, Mr. Francis Swift, Chemist, 33 Chatsworth Road, Clapton Park, N.E.

QUALIFIED Assistant, during summer months (outdoors); permanency possible; well up in Dispensing, and good Counterman; abstainer preferred. State full particulars, with age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, Noble, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

WANTED, a gentlemanly Junior, about 19, requiring time for study; opportunity for attending Wills' evening lectures; must be a good Counterman. State height, references, and salary required, with photo (which will be returned), to Dunn, Chemist, Gravesend.

OUTDOOR Senior Assistant, aged about 30, accustomed to good-class Country business; a first-class Salesman indispensable; short hours; three assistants all the year round. Stato salary required, height, references, when disengaged, and usual particulars, to John Brew, 10 Church Street, Malvern.

WANTED, an experienced Assistant for the country; one with a good general knowledge of the business; liberal terms offered to a capable man seeking a permanency. Apply, stating full particulars, salary required, and enclose carte, to W. L. Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson, 11 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, in a Pharmaceutical Laboratory (London) a bright young fellow as Practical Chemist; must be a trustworthy analyst, and accustomed to manufacturing operations; commencing salary £60, with good prospects. Address "Stillingia," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY.—Wanted, Head Dispenser (non-resident); applicants must have pharmaceutical qualifications; salary £100 or its equivalent. Applications, with testimonials and references to last situation, with dates, to the Secretary of the Faculty, The Public Dispensary, Leeds, before May 27th.

WANTED, by Jane 1st, a good Assistant for Country business with Gilbey's Agency; must be willing, energetic, able to Prescribe, a good Counterman; a good man will be liberally treated. Apply, with references, &c., to A. Harburn, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 16 Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.

MANCHESTER—Wright & Barnaby, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 223 Oxford Street, require an indoor Assistant about 24 years of age; must have had experience in a good Dispensing business; two assistants and an apprentice kept; state age, height, salary, when at liberty, and enclose carte. Apply to Mr. Barnaby.

FOR first-class Dispensing and Retail (indoors), an agreeable Assistant, having energetic and obliging business habits; salary progressive, according to services rendered; good opening for right man, whose application will be answered within three days. Jacobs, care of W. R. Miller, Accountant, North John Street, Liverpool.

THE CENTRAL DRUG COMPANY (Limited), Newcastle, Staffordshire, require a qualified man to take charge of branch. Apply, with full particulars as to age, whether married, when at liberty, if Tooth-extractor, salary required, and enclose photo, if convenient. Letters unanswered in four days, respectfully declined.

WHOLESALE Drug Trade.—Required, a Traveller with a good connection among Surgeons, &c., for Kent, Sussex (Surrey, part of), Hampshire. State salary and expenses required and yearly returns which will be received in strict confidence, to "Kent," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant, about 22, for Light Retail and Dispensing business, W.; one just having completed his full term of apprenticeship in a good house of business treated with; must be competent and have good references. Write, enclosing photo (which will be returned), or apply, T. M. Linay, 2 Fernhead Road, St. Peter's Park, W.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

JUNIOR; 21 years; 5 years' experience. Kaberry, Holly Bank, Milnrow.

AS LOCUM, by day, week, or month; qualified. "Minor," 49 Devonshire Road, Greenwich.

LOCUM: 20 years' experience; Minor; Extractor. O. Nicholls, Chemist, Westbury, till June 24.

ASSISTANT (23); London preferred; speaks French; disengaged. "Chemist," 11 Val Plesant, Jersey.

PART-TIME, near Wills' preferred; good Dispenser and Tooth-extractor. R., 49 Susan's Road, Eastbourne.

JUNIOR (20); 3 years' experience; abstainer; 5 ft. 6 in. Eustace, Waltham tow.

DISPENSER to Surgeon; experienced; good references. Vascy, Hilda's Cottages, Church Street, Whitchurch.

DISPENSER to Doctor (23); 7 years' experience as Chemist's Assistant. Holland, 60 Welsh Row, Nantwich.

JUNIOR Traveller; first-class Wholesale experience and references. "Veterinary," 97 Conduit Street, Leicester.

EVENING employment; Minor and Apothecary; 25; competent, reliable. W., 140 Fulham Road, Hammersmith.

JUNIOR (20); good experience; W. preferred; disengaged. "Chemist," Ainstell House, Fitzgerald Avenue, East Sheen.

ASSISTANT, to travel for local Wholesale, drive or ride; aged 22; good at soliciting. A. S., Chronicle Office, Nantwich.

ASSISTANT (46); Mixed Agricultural business, Aerated Waters. "Pharmacist," 112 Bartholomew Street, Leicestershire.

IMPROVER; 19; 3 years' experience in Light Retail; tall; good references. Herbert, 23 High Street, Guildford, Surrey.

WHOLESALE; responsible position; thoroughly competent in every department. "Antizyme," 100 Trinity, Hull.

ASSISTANT; qualified; aged 23; height 6 feet; town and country experience. "Radix," Saint James's House, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

IMPROVER, nearly 3 years' experience, wants situation (North preferred); to live in; moderate salary. "Alpha," 2 Victoria Road, Seacombe.

JUNIOR Dispenser or Assistant; qualified (21); Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, or Edinburgh preferred. "Radix," 15 Bishopton Road, York.

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager; outdoors; Nottingham preferred; good references; temporary or permanent. W., 162 Arkwright Street, Nottingham.

WHOLESALE.—Warehouseman or other responsible position; good experience; London or provinces. "Wrekin," 15 Eland Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.

ASSISTANT; Dispense, Prescribe, Travel; study employer; town and country experience; disengaged end May. "Pilula," 26 Devonshire Place, Brighton.

LOCUM-TENENS or Manager; London and country experience; 37; single. "Beta," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Branch Manager by young man; married; thoroughly experienced; Extractor; good references. "Beta," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR requires situation in or near Nottingham; Nottingham preferred; age 22; height 5 ft. 6 in.; good references; Extractor. J. W., 393 Berridge Road, Hyson Green, Nottingham.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; disengaged; aged 25; unqualified; good general experience; can Prescribe; references given. State salary and particulars to T. J. Galt, Thornley, Trimdon Grange, Durham.

TO Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists.—Chemist relinquishing partnership desires situation either in Counting-house, Warehouse, or as Traveller; aged 44; 11 years' experience in Wholesale. B., 9 Florence Street, Upper Street, Islington, N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading which can be obtained on application.

ONE OF THE LARGEST GERMAN MANUFACTORIES OF
ANILINE COLOURS

SEEKS AN ENERGETIC OFFICER, AT A HIGH SALARY,
To regularly visit the English Buyers in company with their various English Agents; must be thoroughly experienced in this trade and be fully conversant with the English language. Only gentlemen of capacity will please apply, stating references, to

O. G. 782, care of HAASENSTEIN & VOGLER A-G., COLOGNE.

A LOT of Will's Hard Enamel to be Sold at a great reduction, in one lot, or in part lots; no reasonable offer refused. Address, P.O. Box 509, Manchester.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

WANTED, Junior, Improver, or part-time Assistant (indoors). Gentlemen will oblige by sending full particulars, enclosing photo, or by calling on Skewes, 2 Upper Street, Islington (near the Angel).

WANTED, Junior Assistant (indoors) in a Light Retail and Dispensing business; would suit one requiring time for study. Apply, stating age, experience, salary, &c., to E. Culverwell, Minehead, Somerset.

AN Assistant (outdoors), accustomed to a good-class business, capable of taking charge during absence of principal. Apply, with full particulars, salary, references, and carte, to Morris, Chemist, Hereford.

A QUALIFIED Assistant; indoors; not under 24; accustomed to good-class Country business; must be competent, energetic, and trustworthy. State usual particulars, and enclose photo, to J. G. Meller, Warwick.

HIGHLY respectable man wanted, experienced in Packing Bottles; must have good references, and be able to give security if wanted. Apply, between 2 and 5 p.m., to Johnsea & Jorgensen, 5 Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.

A WORKING Foreman Chemist wanted for a small Manufactory in London. Age, experience, photo if convenient, whether married, and salary, to X Y Z, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A QUALIFIED Assistant of good experience for high-class business; good and progressive salary (indoors) offered to an energetic man. Apply, with full particulars, to "Chemist," 32 Kellett Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

JUNIOR wanted; must be able to Dispense; only one kept; no Sunday duty; salary £25; send age, height, and how long in the trade; name reference; enclose photo if convenient. C. F. Smart, High Street, Littlehampton.

OUTDOOR Assistant for a good-class Retail; must be a reliable Dispenser and good Counterman; no Sunday duty. Send carte, and state salary required, age, height, references, and usual particulars, to D. Thomas, 28 Duke Street, Cardiff.

WANTED, a qualified gentlemanly Assistant, aged 24 to 30 (outdoors); must be a good Salesman. Apply, stating height, experience, and salary expected; photo desired if convenient, to be returned. Morgan, 50, Broadway, Wimbledon.

JUNIOR or Improver for brisk Light Retail and Prescribing Business; must be active, obliging, and well recommended; hours 8.30 to 8; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty. State experience and salary (outdoors), Lund, Chemist, Lancaster.

WANTED, an active Junior, aged 20 to 24, for a good-class Country business; hours easy. Please state salary (indoors), age, height, experience, enclosing carte, with the last two references, to E. Jenkins, Chemist, Faversham. Apprentice also required.

IMPROVER or Junior Assistant (indoors), in a light pure Country business; time for study; would suit any Pharmacist whose son had been some time in father's business. State age, experience, and salary expected, to Manning, Pharmacist, Wells, Somerset.

A QUALIFIED Assistant, about 24 years of age, wanted in a first-class Country business; salary £60 (indoors); must have had good experience, and be of gentlemanly manners and address. Apply, by letter, to S. S. S., W. Edwards & Son, Queen Victoria Street.

IMEDIATELY, a Junior Assistant; must be of good address, and well up in Dispensing and good-class Retail. Please state references, age, height, salary required, and enclose photo if convenient (to be returned), Dennis Greenwood, Chemist, 4 Petty Cury, Cambridge.

WANTED, immediately, in old-established Family and Dispensing business, 20 miles from London, a Junior Assistant; good Dispenser. Please give age, references, and salary required, to L. care of Battley & Watts, 2 Whitecross Street, E.C. Also an Apprentice wanted.

QUALIFIED Assistant (outdoors) to manage very brisk Country business; must be energetic, experienced, and trustworthy; no Sunday or night duty. Address, stating salary expected, age, and giving references, to B. C., care of Clarke, Son & Plitt, 85 Gracechurch Street, London.

WANTED, shortly, a Junior, well up in Dispensing and of good address; accustomed to good-class Country Light Retail; hours 8 to 8 (Saturdays 10); arrangement could be made for part-time; comfortable home. Send photo and full particulars as to salary, experience, &c., to Cory, Newry, Isle of Wight.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALETON. The appointment of a second Dispenser becoming vacant on June 21, Candidates are required to send in their applications, and testimonials as to qualification and character, to the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 20th inst.; the salary, besides board and lodging, commences at £30 per annum, and will be increased if the candidate appointed gives satisfaction. A. Walbaum, D.D.,

JUNIOR wanted (outdoors); mixed trade; not heavy. Particulars to Davis, Chemist, Newport, Mon.

WANTED, good Junior. Send full particulars, salary required, when at liberty, &c., to Mr. Insull, Chemist, Hanley.

WANTED, at once, Assistant, about 21. Please state age, reference, and salary, Mason, Chemist, Parson's Green, S.W.

WANTED, first week in June, qualified Junior Assistant for a good Retail and Dispensing business. Apply to J. J. O. Evans, Chemist, Teignmouth.

DRUG STORE TRADE.—Competent man wanted (qualified) to push a trade. Apply, with references and salary, S. Cheaworth, 9 Mount Street, Blackburn.

WANTED, an Assistant, not under 20, for a Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, J. L., 20 Thames Street, Kingston-on-Thames.

JUNIOR Assistant, accustomed to Dispensing; Indoors. State age, salary required, previous experience, and references to J. Parrott, East Molesey, Surrey.

FOR June 2; an Assistant of good address and experience; two kept. Apply, with full particulars, to W. G. Blackham, 670 Holloway Road, Upper Holloway, N.

IMEDIATELY, Managing Assistant; qualified preferred. Apply, with full particulars of experience, and salary required, J. W. Moore, Market Square, Hanley.

JUNIOR (indoors) about 22, for brisk oint business; liberal salary to suitable hand. Apply, stating full particulars, to J. H. Lewis, 22 and 23 Great Portland Street, W.

IMEDIATELY, a good Junior, about 22 years of age; must be a good and quick Dispenser; enclose carte, with references, to R. Walsley, George Street, Hastings.

MINOR; indoors; to manage Branch; 1½ hour's Dispensing at local hospital; £50 und commission; good references; photo. Phillips & Worts, Ealing, W. Also temporary, at once.

IMEDIATELY, qualified Assistant; accustomed to Dispense; good experience; in fashionable seaside resort and comfortable home; permanency. Frederick March, Westgate-on-Sea.

JUNIOR wanted, not less than 21 (indoors), for good Retail and Dispensing; facilities given for attending evening classes. Apply, with full particulars, to Jarvis, Handsworth, Birmingham.

TWO Assistants, about 22 and 28 respectively (outdoors); good Countermen; accustomed to brisk business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, Ward, Chemist, Leicester.

A GOOD Assistant wanted (indoors) in a Light Retail and Dispensing business. State experience, age, height, and salary required, W. E., 192 Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

WANTED, a qualified Chemist, not over 25 years of age; good reference inquisitable; abstainer preferred. Taylor's Drug Company (Limited), Leeds; also one for London branch.

CHEMIST'S Assistant (qualified) wanted at once to take charge of a shop in town near Edinburgh. Apply, with testimonials, and stating salary required, T. & H. Smith & Co., 21 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant (indoors), age 22 to 26 years, for Mixed Country business; permanency to a reliable man. State age, height, and reference to Hugh Fairhurst & Co., 46 Horse Market Street, Warrington.

JUNIOR Assistant (indoors); Light Retail and Dispensing; hours 8 to 8.30, Wednesdays 4, Saturdays later; knowledge of postal duties preferred, but not essential. Full particulars, with photo if possible, Gibson, Chemist, Reading.

IMEDIATELY, an energetic Assistant; one with some knowledge of travelling, and able to Extract Teeth, Prescribe, &c., and suitable for a Mixed business. Address B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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Advertisements for this Supplement can be received on Friday morning, first post, though it is requested that they may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

See page 8
(bottom folio)

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new charter, which would have extended the operations of the University to an alarming degree. The draft proposed to unite the medical schools and certain other educational institutions and colleges of the metropolis as well as of the provinces, and to adapt the curricula thereof to the requirements of the University. This proposal was to meet the demand for a teaching university for London, and it has signally and deservedly failed. This is good for the examining University, for it has taken a place in culture peculiar to itself, which cannot be jeopardised by the institution of a teaching university. It is cosmopolitan in its aims; its degrees are of great value, and are obtainable, without residence, by any man or woman, black or white, who has attained and shows the required standard of knowledge. There is evidence that this universal advantage would be seriously impaired if the University were to localise its efforts, and undertake such a piece of work as harmonising rival educational and licensing establishments.

The University of London could have braked the cry of the agitators by a far simpler process than that brought forward on Tuesday. It had only to take a lower key in order to charm the ears of those who travel northwards in search of degrees. When all is said and done, that is really the problem which has to be solved: how to keep students, mainly medical, in London, and satisfy them with a title. It is only the best men who can attain the University's standard, and the bulk do not attempt the task, yet the number of those who reach the standard is sufficiently large to warrant the continuance of the regulations which have been in force for so many years, and under which so many eminent men have qualified. It is universally admitted that the medical degrees of the London University are the most difficult to obtain and the most highly valued. This condition has been brought about by a very rigid system of examination, and especially by a high standard of scientific knowledge at the beginning of the student's career. The "hazards" are difficult from the outset. The results have been good for scientific medicine. But that is a mere vineyard in comparison to the vast field of influence which is open to general practitioners, and which could never be adequately manned if all had to reach the higher standard. It is for that reason that the licensing colleges, the Apothecaries' Society, and the Northern Universities examine or train the greatest number of practitioners. Those who received the hall-mark of the licensing bodies are principally London men, and they feel the disadvantage of being doctors and yet plain "misters." The only hope for them now is in the Legislature, and as the Government promised to reserve its proposals regarding a teaching university for London until the existing University had come to a decision, it is probable that our Legislature will conserve the interests of the old body and create a new one which will weld the influences of outside institutions, both educational and examinational. This cannot be done during the present Parliament; indeed, the matter is not yet ripe, for though the reformers have a fair idea of what they want, they are unable to formulate any workable scheme which harmonises conflicting interests and does not leave the poor apothecary out in the cold.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN TRADE.

THE opening of the German Exhibition at Earl's Court has been seized by not a few representative organs of public opinion in this country as an occasion for expressions of good will towards our great Continental rival and appreciation of her brilliant industrial achievements. In the main, we heartily concur with these encomiums. We yield to no one

in our admiration of the magnificent progress and the solid growth of German commerce, and it would be sheer folly for the representative organ of a branch of industry, so largely influenced by German technical and commercial skill as the chemical and drug trades, to affect to despise the power or ignore the determination of our German competitors. For these reasons we should have welcomed a much more thorough and general display than the show at Earl's Court is likely to afford. Nothing, we venture to say, could have been more useful to our manufacturers and traders than a true object-lesson in the capacities of German industry in all its branches, and unfortunately no opportunity for such a lesson has ever been given at any international exhibition worthy of the name since those early days of German industrial growth, when her own commissioner at the Philadelphia World's Fair of 1876 could find no more suitable words in which to express his view of the backwardness of his countrymen than the famous phrase "Billig und Schlecht." To many British minds, we fear, the contemptuous expression, "cheap and nasty," still sums up the Alpha and Omega of German industry, yet nothing could well be more erroneous than the assumption that no progress has been made since 1876. That an immense quantity of trash is still produced in Germany nowadays need not be questioned, but in that respect she stands by no means alone, and there can be no sort of doubt that, along with much cheap rubbish, her artisans enrich the world by many products as well made and valuable as the most fastidious purchaser could desire. But, whatever the reason, it is clear that the chief captains of German industry have kept away from Earl's Court. It may be that the silent opposition of officialism has been too powerful for the promoters of the exhibition; it may be that the great German manufacturers are reserving their strength for a better opportunity; but no one acquainted with the names of the chief firms of the Fatherland can fail to remark the poverty with which such names are interspersed among the 1,200 odd names in the official catalogue. Take, for instance, the sixth section, that of chemical industries. This section comprises "chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, lubricants, soaps, perfumery, blacking, colours, lacquer, mineral oil, and artificial manure," and numbers altogether thirty-four firms. No less than nineteen of these exhibit perfumes, five pharmaceutical preparations, the ten remaining ones being distributed over the various other departments. It would be invidious to mention names, but no one acquainted with the chemical trade can fail to note the absence among the exhibitors of almost all the best-known firms. As it is with pharmaceutical industry, so it is with the engineering, textile, and other branches.

The great increase of German trade with this country and with our best customers abroad is clearly shown in the last report of our consul in Hamburg. The trade statistics of that port, especially since its incorporation into the Zollverein, are typical of the commercial progress of Germany. A portion of the goods exported through the great trading city on the Elbe are, of course, of non-German origin, but that proportion is probably not very large, and it is certainly more than balanced by the enormous quantity of German produce exported through Dutch and Belgian ports—Rotterdam and Antwerp being now, to a large extent, simply trade outposts of Central and Southern Germany. The number of vessels cleared from the port of Hamburg in 1885 was 6,798, with a tonnage of 3,712,394. In 1889 it had grown to 8,074, with a tonnage of 4,819,796. The clearings from Bremen have grown from a tonnage of 1,272,577 in 1885 to one of 1,673,867 in 1889, and the total tonnage of outward trade of the two ports combined therefore shows the enormous increase of nearly 30 per cent. within five years. In 1889,

61 vessels left Hamburg direct for Australia, 115 for African ports, 219 for Brazil, 29 for China, 23 for Japan, and no less than 308, or one every week-day, for the United States. In South and Central American markets Hamburg has long held a strong position; of late a considerable share of the trade in oil-seeds, hitherto almost monopolised by French ports, has been diverted to the Elbe. The position of Hamburg as a coffee-market has been greatly improved during the last two years, so much so that in 1889 she received 26³ per cent. of the total European importation of that article. The development of the Hamburg sugar-market, which was practically non-existent three years ago, has been enormous; the quantity dealt with in that city having risen from 4,362,500 sacks in 1888 to 9,129,500 sacks in 1889. In raw cotton and saltpetre there has also been a considerable growth, while our consul places upon record, in an official manner, the fact, already well known in wholesale markets, that the goods shipped from Central American countries which have hitherto found their way to England are continually coming in larger quantities to Hamburg direct.

We have selected Hamburg, and given a few salient facts of its commercial growth, merely because it is the typical outlet of the German empire. Space forbids us to enter upon details of the development of the other great trading and manufacturing centres of the country. We do not say that the growth of German trade is such as to threaten directly our well-established commercial supremacy. Yet it is absolutely necessary for our traders and manufacturers to keep a close eye upon the doings of our energetic German competitors, and we therefore cordially wish success to all endeavours to increase our familiarity with their business methods and their industrial powers.

THE PASTEUR TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

THE extraordinary reputation which M. Pasteur had won as the leading microbian authority in the world, naturally and properly ensured for any discovery which he might announce the unquestioning faith of a large majority of his countrymen, and of men of science everywhere. His last, and in many respects his greatest, work, the investigations on rabies, and the application of the theories, which he based on his experiments, to the treatment of hydrophobia, have excited the keenest interest, and if, perhaps, they were at first received in too many quarters with thoughtless enthusiasm, criticism of the methods has in later years developed quietly and steadily. The Pasteurian practice has not been allowed to pass quite unchallenged, even in France, though prophets of native origin are very reluctantly condemned there. In this country and elsewhere, the general attitude of thinking persons in regard to M. Pasteur's daring investigations has been, and still is, one of expectancy, though the elect little crowd which assumes the direction of the national conscience in matters of science, has persistently boomed the "discovery" from the day when it was first announced. One of the keenest and most persistent sceptics among French authorities has been Dr. Lutaud, the editor of the *Journal de Medicine de Paris*, from whom we have lately received a copy of the second edition of his "*Etudes sur la Rage et la Méthode Pasteur.*" Dr. Lutaud wrote the preface to the first edition of his studies in March, 1886, and he now adds the date December, 1890, to the same preface, declaring that he finds no necessity to modify the language he then used. What has since occurred, he says, has unfortunately only justified his forecast. To his own

testimony Dr. Lutaud adds a severe condemnation of the Pasteur method of treatment, contributed by Professor Peter, of the Necker Hospital. The latter is confident that the Pasteurian process has not only not reduced the mortality from hydrophobia, but has added to it deaths resulting from the treatment. Dr. Lutaud appears to quote all the authorities he can get who discredit the discovery, and it must be confessed they are not numerous. If the matter is to be decided by an appeal to authority the vote in support of the theory would be overwhelming.

Five years' experience of M. Pasteur's treatment of persons bitten by animals more or less correctly assumed to be rabid has been accumulated. The Governments of France and England and many other countries have appointed strong committees to report on it, and the Institut Pasteur, in Paris, and more than a dozen establishments modelled after it elsewhere, have long been in active operation, and statistics in abundance are available; and yet it must be confessed that an unprejudiced inquirer cannot yet feel confident that anything like a victory over the most terrible of diseases has been won. The theory on which M. Pasteur bases his treatment is, it must be acknowledged, a most astounding one. It is a long way ahead of all other vaccination or inoculation practices which have yet been proved or advocated. The rabid poison is first transferred from dogs to rabbits. It is obtained from the latter, and preserved under suitable conditions for a certain number of days. It loses a proportion of its virulent force every day. The first injection is made on the human patient with a weak inoculation, but a degree stronger is employed every day until the treatment is considered complete—the period ranging from twelve to fifteen days. This treatment is applied, it must be remembered, to patients who have been bitten by an animal which may have been rabid. Sometimes days, sometimes weeks, have elapsed between the bite and the commencement of the treatment. M. Pasteur's theory we understand to be that the period of incubation in the rabbit being much shorter than in the dog or in the human subject, the inoculated virus is capable of overtaking, and then counteracting, that resulting from the bite. This is a dogma which requires faith, which is further stimulated by the circumstance that the inoculations which are to effect so much produce apparently no morbid consequences. These are considerations which are as mysterious now as when the discovery was first proclaimed; but they seem to have occasioned but little difficulty among the eminent physiologists who have declared themselves disciples of M. Pasteur.

But the critical test of the method is rightly conceived to be that of statistics, and the interpretation of these is when the principal difficulty occurs. According to the Pasteurians the mortality among patients treated at the Institute, taking those only bitten by animals demonstrated to have been rabid, has been under 1 per cent. This would seem to be too miraculous a result for even Pasteur to have achieved at a bound as it were. We could have understood more easily gradually improving results following acquired experience. M. Lutaud, we find, challenges the statistics of the Institut at every stage. He gives particulars of the deaths of ninety inoculated French patients in the first four years of the practice, and adding these to the reported cases of deaths from hydrophobia in France not treated by the Pasteurian method, he makes it appear that the average number of deaths in France from that cause has been thirty-eight per annum in the past four years against thirty per annum, which he endeavours to show was the actual rate of the previous twenty or thirty years. According to M. Lutaud, the deaths of patients who had been at the Institute include a large proportion whose suffer-

ings are defined as occasioned by "paralytic hydrophobia," and it is suggested that some of these may be the direct result of the treatment. The criticisms compiled in his studies are not very effectively arranged. The book appears to be mainly a reprint of numerous leading articles from the journal edited by the author. But, on the whole, serious cause is shown for suspension of judgment as to the permanent value of the Institute, and of the whole theory on which its practice is founded.

COMMENTARY.

FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN.—Mr. Joseph Cowen's scientific young man is irrepressible. On Saturday he informed the Newcastle public in the *Chronicle* that "Friar's balsam is the tincture of Benzoininm, commonly called Flowers of Benjamin. It is a medicament imported from Siam and neighbouring countries. It is really a balsamic resin that exudes from incisions made in the bark of the Benjamin-tree." The writer confounds benzoic acid with benzoin.

THE PHARMACY BILL—Medical botanists and herbalists have been appealed to by circular to oppose the Pharmacy Bill. It is the sixth clause which frightens them. Mr. Marshall Leigh, at Brighton, on February 26, indicated how the clause might be applied to herbalists, as "the term 'medical prescription' will be found to mean a great deal more than some imagine." The herbalists are of the same opinion, and accordingly are working energetically to have the Bill rejected. It will be observed that the Bill was also the prominent feature at the meeting of herbalists held last week at Bradford.

MORE "POISONING" WANTED.—The *Table*, a weekly journal of cookery, gastronomy, food, &c., has just added poisons to its distinctive features, with little success. Writing of "the many deadly drags that compose the pharmacopœia of fashion," and about which "even doctors know but little," our contemporary asks why the law should not compel chemists to put a poison-label on some of the following names, which I include in the above:—"Antipyrine, antifebrane, phenacetine, bromidia, chlorodyne, cocaine, and sundry others, quite as dangerous in the nntutored hand. They are quite as poisonous as any drugs on which restrictions are placed, and should be placed in the same category." Antipyrin is selected for special comment, and we are told that "a yellow sediment results from the mixture of powdered antipyrine with a few drops of spirits of nitre, the liquid becoming at first a vivid green. This yellow precipitate is a rank poison. In Paris no pharmacist will give more than four grains at a time; here people take from ten to twenty! Every ten or fifteen grain dose might produce death." After this it is not surprising to learn that many of the fatal cases of influenza are the result of improper doses of antipyrin, according to the *Table*.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC has now got thoroughg hold of nearly all ranks, from the artisan to the Heir-Apparent. Our correspondents in various parts of the country inform us that doctors and pharmacists are kept very busy in attendance upon cases and in dispensing influenza remedies. The House of Commons has become alarmed at the manner in which its benches are decimated by the complaint, and this week the attendants have been going about the committee-rooms with fire-braziers, which they place in the apartments and throw upon them sulphur for the purpose of disinfection. The M.P.s have great faith in sulphur, and they are positive that the influenza microbe exists within the walls of the

Houso. It came, they say, from Sheffield with some witnesses in the Parliamentary committees. It is said also that Edinburgh lawyers and witnesses caught the complaint there and took it to Edinburgh. It is certain that several eminent Edinburgh men did catch the complaint in London, but therer were influenza cases in the Modern Athens two months ago. The epidemic is abating in Yorkshire, and there is every indication that the worst has been reached in other parts of the country. We are informed since the foregoing was written that the method which was adopted for disinfecting the committee rooms was superseded on Thursday by the use of Seabury & Johnson's sulphur candles, of which the Clerk of Works ordered a supply from the manufacturers. Should this fact become known, chemists will have a big demand for the candles.

Personalities.

DR. A. P. LUFF has taken the diploma in public health of the Glasgow University.

MR. J. A. HAERT, one of the principal pharmacists of Montreal, is on a visit to the old country at present.

MR. H. KILBY PEARS has just been taken into partnership by his father, whose business is situated in Western Road, Hove, Brighton.

MR. JOHN HODGKIN, of Hopkin & Williams, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, has been elected a member of the Berlin Pharmaceutical Society.

MR. LUDWIG MOND has given 1,000*l.* to the University College, Liverpool, to be used for furthering the study of organic chemistry.

MR. E. J. BURNELL-JONES has disposed of his business at Appledore, Devon, to Messrs. J. Phillips & Son, of Newport, Mon., and he has himself taken business premises in Spring Gardens, Buxton.

MR. J. T. BRUNNER, M.P., has, it is reported, endowed the chair of Economic Science at University College, Liverpool, with the sum of 10,000*l.* in memory of his father and his son. The latter was a student of the college at the time of his death.

IN our note last week on the divorce cases in which chemists were the respondents, one was mentioned as Brown *v.* Brown. This was an error, the action being one by Mrs. T. Broom against her husband, a chemist in Church Street, York.

DR. J. C. THRESH has, along with Sir Douglas Galton, Dr. Whittlegege, and other eminent sanitary authorities, consented to take part in a course of lectures on sanitation which the Staffordshire County Council has arranged for its sanitary inspectors.

AT a meeting of the Privy Council at Windsor on May 9, Sir John Simon, F.R.S., and Mr. Thomas P. Teale, F.R.C.S., were again nominated for the term of five years as members of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

SIR RICHARD QUAIN gets the credit of having uttered a good Hibernianism at the meeting of the Convocation of the London University on Tuesday. He said, in seconding Lord Herschell's motion that he "could not sit still without rising to speak," and straightway the meeting was pleased with itself and the eminent physician.

AT the distribution of prizes to the students of the Bristol School of Medicine last week, Mr. Walter R. Hadwen, chemist and druggist, of Highbridge, Somerset, came in for a large share of the honours. He was awarded the Suple Prize of the Bristol Infirmary, consisting of the gold medal and seven guineas in money, for the highest proficiency in surgery. The Clarke Scholarship, of the value of fifteen guineas, was likewise conferred upon him, as being the most distinguished student of the third year. He also received first class honours certificates in surgery and medicine.

THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY has selected fifteen candidates from those who have been proposed for election at the meeting in June. Amongst them are the following, who are more or less associated with chemistry:—Sir John Conroy, Bart., M.A., lecturer on physics and chemistry, Keble College, Oxford; Professor Percy F. Frankland, of Dundee, "known for his researches on bacteriology fermentation"; Mr. Percy C. Gilchrist, "distinguished as a metallurgist . . . one result of his metallurgical work has been to substantially benefit agriculture, as more than half-a-million tons of basic slag are now used annually as a fertiliser"; Mr. W. D. Halliburton, M.D., assistant-professor of physiology in University College, London, the writer of the interesting abstracts on physiological chemistry which are published in the Journal of the Chemical Society; Mr. Ludwig Mond, the "distinguished technical chemist and inventor"; Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, principal and professor of physics in Finsbury Technical College, who is "distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of electricity, more particularly in its experimental and technical aspects." Amongst the others are Dr. F. O. Bower, professor of botany at the Glasgow University; Dr. D. J. Cunningham, professor of anatomy, University of Dublin; and Mr. Oliver Heaviside, who is "learned in the science of electromagnetism." The quotations here are but brief abstracts of the qualifications set forth in the candidates' certificates. The council makes the selection of fifteen candidates from about eighty who apply. The complete list is not available for publication.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. OLDHAM & SON, of Wisbech, have bought the business in the same time formerly carried on by the late Mr. Smith, and have amalgamated with their own.

MESSRS. STALLMAN & FULTON, the New York wholesale druggists, will shortly enter upon the occupation of new premises at 10 Gold Street, a building of six floors and basement, with a depth of 130 feet, thus giving ample floor-space.

MESSRS. SHIRLEY BROS., of 56 Farringdon Street, E.C., are giving to their customers for Etienne Frères' perfumes a pretty little easel-card for the counter. The feature of the card, which is cabinet-size, is a group of wee birds warbling the praise of the perfumes.

MESSRS. GENT & Co., of Leicester, have just issued a new price-list of telephones and materials for fixing them. Instructions for fixing are also given. It is likely that the telephone will be much more used now, so that chemists would do well to study this list.

MESSRS. I. HENRY MEYER, FRANK H. SPAULL, AND E. SCHLENGEMAN announce that they have established themselves as export and import merchants and general colonial agents, at 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C. They propose to devote special attention to the drug, chemical and oil trades. They have been appointed buying agents and consignees for an old-established Australian firm.

MESSRS. CHUBB'S business and premises in Old Street, City, E.C., have passed into the hands of Messrs. Rouse & Co., 12 Wigmore Street, W., who tell us that, noticing from this journal that the estate of the late proprietor was in bankruptcy, they put themselves into communication with the Official Receiver, and the matter was soon settled. Messrs. Rouse & Co. intend to keep up the old connection of Chubb's in packing seidlitz-powders, &c., for the trade.

MESSRS. C. CHANCELLOR & Co., of 3 Charterhouse Buildings, E.C., are now putting up the "Chancellor" plate-powder in 3d. sample-packets, which contain half as much as the 1s. ones. The object of this is to get the powder fairly tried; and, as it contains no whiting, is non-mercurial, and does the maximum of cleaning with the minimum of wearing, it deserves attention. This firm also offer the "Rising Sun" stove-polish, which is a great favourite in the States.

COUNSEL'S OPINION is a thing that every chemist and druggist will be seeking this summer. We do not mean that there has been any universal technical infringement by the trade of the Pharmacy Act or any other of the Acts which hedge pharmacy, whereby they should seek the highest legal advice; but one of the principal directors of H. Lamplough (Limited) has given his company the idea for a "counsel's opinion" which will be appreciated by all who handle the saline. A handsome show-card is so headed. It is a reproduction from sepia of a consultation between Mr. Lamplough and a leading Q.C. (in whom there is no difficulty in recognising Sir Charles Russell). "Well, sir, in your opinion, have I said more for my pyretic saline than its merits deserve?" asks Mr. Lamplough; and to that the Q.C., who has just had a draught of the saline, gives an appropriate and terse reply. The show-card is so well conceived, drawn, and executed, that we may safely predict its popularity.

HARRISON, BLAIR & Co. have been registered as a limited company, with a capital of 25,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. Object: to carry on business of chemical manufacturers at Kearsley. The first subscribers (taking one share each) are:—James Warburton, Kearsley House, Farnworth, Lancs, chemical manufacturer; Frank Warburton, Kearsley House, Farnworth, Lancs, chemical manufacturer; Elizabeth Clare Warburton, Kearsley House, Farnworth, Lancs, spinster; Thomas Chester Ansdell, Beech Hurst, Eccles, chemical manufacturer; Constance Mary Ansdell, Beech Hurst, Eccles, wife of above; Gerrard Ansdell, Courtfield Road, South Kensington, analytical chemist; Harold Ansdell, Courtfield Road, South Kensington, contractor. Number of directors shall not be less than two, or more than five; the first are James Warburton and Thomas Chester Ansdell. Qualification, 1,000*l.* Remuneration, such as general meeting shall determine. Registered office, Moss Road, Kearsley, Farnworth, Lancs.

Medical Gleanings.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

THE following was given to a woman who was troubled with habitual constipation. The results were satisfactory:—

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Aloin | gr. ss. |
| Ixt. hyoscyami | gr. j. |
| Ext. rhei | gr. ij. |
| Olei coquutii | ggt. j. |

M. Ft. pil. Sig.: A pill every night at bedtime.

OXALIC ACID IN AMENORRHOEA.

WRITING to the *Therapeutic Gazette* regarding the treatment of amenorrhœa, Dr. A. W. Marsh extols the virtues of oxalic acid, stating that it has none of the objectionable, and nearly all of the valuable, qualities possessed by the other emmenagogues. It is not unpalatable, is non-irritating to the stomach in medicinal doses, certain in its action, has no oxytocic properties, and, more valuable still, it may be used in all cases of amenorrhœa where an emmenagogue is applicable. It is also an excellent sedative in acute cystitis. Dr. Marsh gives the remedy as a mixture, viz.:—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Acid. oxalic | gr. xvij. |
| Syr. aurantii.. | 3j. |
| Aqua, ad | 3iv. |
| M. Sig.: A teaspoonful every four hours. | |

STROUD WATER FOR ÖDEMA.

I HAVE in former days, writes a contributor of the *Homœopathic World*, been troubled at times with swelling of the feet, coming and going without any assignable cause. Some thirteen years ago I was due in this lovely district, and I went into Stroud in the greatest pain. This was in the evening, but the next morning after breakfast I had to go into the first boot-maker's and get the thickest pair of leather socks I could, for my boots rattled on my feet; but my feet have never troubled me since. The water at Stroud is well known as an important factor in dyeing, and from its unique composition it might prove useful in many cases were its action first well studied.

AT THE "DEUTSCHERIES."

THE youngest of the series of glorified bazaars which the energy of Mr. John R. Whitley and his coadjutors has called into being upon the Earl's Court "Railway Island" was formally declared open on Saturday last by the Lord Mayor. Our representative took the precaution of being on the spot about two hours before the time (3 o'clock) fixed for the opening ceremony, and improved his leisure by taking stock of the progress of the show. The fact that no exhibition on record has ever been ready on the opening day is now so well established that we need scarcely state that the German Exhibition makes no exception to this rule. It is at present little more than a wilderness of packing-cases, straw, and dust—always barring the fine-art gallery, which is fairly complete. About 2 o'clock on Saturday the large building became very crowded, and an extraordinary scene of confusion arose from the fact that, while nearly every person present was able to show a yellow, blue, green, or pink ticket entitling the holder to admission to some part of the building, not a soul in all officialdom seemed to know the precise meaning of these tickets. This exceedingly un-German exhibition of want of order and system naturally gave rise to a good deal of bad feeling and indignation, but unavailing protest, especially when all but a small number of the elect were unceremoniously ejected to the further end of the building, from which the opening proceedings on the platform, if at all visible, must have been a dumb show. These outcasts, however, may console themselves with the reflection that though they were balked of their expected proximity to the golden glories of the mace and scarlet luxuriance of the bald-headed civic dignitaries, they have suffered absolutely no intellectual loss through their inability to follow the spoken part of the proceedings. Stern veracity compels us to state that upon the platform the great Twin Bores of Inanity and Banality were in the ascendant. An unctuous prayer by the Lord Mayor's chaplain, a long, defiant, and denunciatory harangue by Mr. Whitley, a few straightforward and well-chosen words from Prince Blücher von Wahlstatt, and a mild little Mary-had-a-little-lamb style of sermon by the seraphic Chief Magistrate of the City,—such was the order of the proceedings. Mr. Whitley in his speech claimed credit (which we should be the last to begrudge him) for having through his unaided exertions, with great personal inconvenience and financial sacrifice, converted what was five years ago a green field and cabbage-garden into a building and grounds where one European nation after another had come to give us a proof of its industrial powers and artistic culture. The three previous exhibitions (the Spanish Exhibition, Mr. Whitley says, was organised in his absence by some friends) had been visited by an aggregate of five millions of people, and to the work of their organisation he had devoted seven years. It took three years to complete the preparations for the American Exhibition, the first of the series; the French Exhibition was conceived, got together, and opened in almost as many months. But the "vicious interference of officious officials at headquarters" had dogged Mr. Whitley's steps wherever he went on his mission as a modern organiser of victory. Some person or persons unknown, continued the orator, adopting the lugubrious simile of the coroner's inquest, had made it their business to thwart and belittle his undertaking wherever he went. These mysterious personages amused themselves prior to the opening of the American Exhibition by sending weekly cablegrams to New York declaring that the show would not take place, and thus caused many of the leading firms in America to cancel their applications for space, and in Germany their nefarious tactics caused the railway companies to refuse a reduction in their goods tariffs to intending exhibitors and encouraged the official classes to frown upon the scheme. But yet there was balm in Gilead. His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's heart was touched with pity when he beheld the struggles of the gallant Briton. H.S.H. turned the sunbeams of his serene favour upon the promoters of the exhibition, and lo! the haughty officials shrank back, the railway tariffs were reduced as if by magic, the German Emperor promised to look in at the show in a friendly way, and the mysterious persecutors' knavish tricks were confounded. Mr. Whitley emerged victorious, and this was his hour of triumph.

The exhibition building and grounds were thronged until the closing hour by a vast multitude, and at night there was again a terrific crush to witness the spectacular performance of "Germania" (a series of *tableaux vivants* representing scenes in German history) in the old "Wild West" arena. There is every indication that the show will be a successful one, all the more because the promoters are evidently alive to the fact that the centre of attraction for most visitors will lie in the "outside" or garden part of the entertainment, and will accordingly apply their energies in that direction. Besides, the large German colony in London are clearly determined to look upon the patronisation of the exhibition as a species of patriotic duty—judging from the manner in which they assembled in their thousands on the opening day. "De numbers of de Cherman folk dat coomed dis ting to see, I tink in soper earnesthood coult not gerekoncd be. For miles dey shhoot along de roat, Mein Gott, but dey wernt dry! Dey trinkt ten lager-beer shops out pefore de day past by!" The words used by the American classic in his description of the "velocipede" race between "Der Schnitzerl" and "Der Hans" may be prophesied to represent more or less accurately the chronic state of the German Exhibition during the coming summer evenings.

While wandering about through the cheap stoneware mugs, the penny soap babies, and chocolate sweets which at present form the principal objects of German industry visible in the building, our representative picked up some curious additions to his collection of "English as she is spoke." Next to the mock-English trade-papers of the Continent, international exhibitions are the most prolific breeding-ground of such literature; and what would a German Exhibition be without the products of a Brunswick "manufactory of sausages naturel and preserved. Speciality: Cervelat and Mett Sausages" displayed close to the wares of the enterprising manufacturer of "Präciosa moment-colours of all casts patent in all states of the world, most protuberating by indstry?" The worthy colourman is "personally represented in Group IV., where also the lays are to be heard"—whatever that may mean. By using these wonderful colours "the burdensome boiling of lime and the warming up of the colours, when a is cold, will be abolished. In such a manner a considerable advantage of time and money is gained." After this we accept with meek resignation the statement that the colours in question "will be confined to the most unexperienced apprentice, do not corrupt, dry in, and are after one's liking time available with the equal profit, and neither break into shivers nor lose colour."

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

WHAT is generally regarded as an historic event in metropolitan education was the meeting of the Convocation of the London University on Tuesday, whereat the draft of a supplemental charter was submitted for approval. Apart from proposals in regard to Fellows of the University constituting the Senate, the proposal of greatest interest was that which dealt with the amalgamation of the medical teaching and examining bodies in London and the provinces, the idea being to supply the cry for a degree for the London medical students. The persons most concerned about this did not view the proposals with favour. It is understood that Lord Herschell and Lord Justice Fry formulated the draft, and so far as general education and examination were concerned, it proposed to appoint certain committees. The business of one of these committees was to promote and organise University teaching and the establishment of professorships and teacherships in and for London. Another standing committee was to do the like work for the provincial constituent colleges. A third standing committee was to supervise examinations in arts and science other than examinations conducted under arrangements with the constituent colleges. There were also to be standing committees for medicine and law.

Elaborate arrangements were made with respect to constituent colleges, which were to be constituent in respect of all or some one or more of the departments of arts, science, medicine, and law. The London constituent colleges were to include University and King's Colleges and the different

medical schools in the metropolis. There was, moreover, to be a faculty, consisting of teachers in the London constituent colleges, and the Senate was to have power to admit as London constituent colleges such institutions as from the character of the teaching, the foundation, the number and age of the students, and other circumstances should be deemed suitable. Power was also reserved to remove any institution from being a constituent college, with an appeal to the Lord President of the Council. Provincial constituent colleges were also provided for. Boards of studies were also established, and the methods of constitution of such boards defined, as well as the tenure of office, filling of vacancies, and re-election of members. The Senate was also to have power to enter into arrangements with the London and provincial colleges with respect to instruction and the courses and syllabuses of college lectures, and the conferring of degrees. A special enactment referred to the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the examination for honours remaining as hitherto, the Senate being empowered to enter into arrangements with the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons for conducting the examinations in anatomy, physiology, medicine, and also for the admission of candidates educated in foreign schools.

The adoption of the draft was moved by Lord Herschell, and Sir Richard Quain, M.D., in seconding it, said that with respect to medical degrees, those who were not in the profession could not realise the grievance which the medical students of London felt themselves to be sustaining by the present state of things. Hundreds of capable men were driven to seek in Scotland, at Newcastle, and elsewhere the medical degrees which they ought to have obtained in London. Men who wished to graduate in medicine in the University of London had to get through the *chevaux de frise* of a matriculation examination. There was no desire to diminish the excellence of the medical degrees of London; but it was desirable to bring the Senate into touch with the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and the other examining and educational bodies. The two Royal colleges had accepted the draft scheme, and he warned them that if it was not accepted steps might be taken under the Medical Act, 1858, to compel union between the University of London and other colleges. He hoped the scheme would be accepted as the most satisfactory settlement attainable under present conditions.

A long and heated discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. R. H. Hutton said that Lord Herschell and Lord Justice Fry had invented a scheme which had an enormous number of ganglia and no cerebrum at all. Dr. Sansome said that the scheme was a delusive remedy for the evils under which medical education laboured, and Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., said that the women members of the convocation were almost unanimously opposed to it. On a division being taken, 197 voted for the scheme, and 461 for its rejection.

MARRIAGE.

[*Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.*]

MUNRO—ELDER.—On April 29, at the Caledonian Church, Holloway, London, by the Rev. James Forsyth, M.A., Edwin James Munro, chemist and druggist, 98 Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of Captain Elder, Fortrose, Ross-shire, N.B.

DEATHS.

CAIRNCROSS.—On May 10, at 9 Roseburn Terrace, Edinburgh, Mr. Hugh L. Cairncross, chemist, in his fiftieth year. Mr. Cairncross had been in business on his own account for only about two years, having for many years been senior assistant with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. in their West-end establishment.

DAWSON.—On May 3, Mr. Thomas Dawson, Walton's Parade, Preston. Aged 63.

FITCH.—On May 8, of scirrous cancer, of four years' duration, at the private residence, 18 Kenton Road, South Hackney, Susannah Jemima, the affectionate wife of Robert Owen Fitch, chemist, 255 Well Street, South Hackney, N.E.

GREENWOOD.—On February 16, Mr. John Greenwood, pharmaceutical chemist, Parliament Street, Harrogate. Aged 69.

HEPPELL.—On April 13, Mr. James Heppell, pharmaceutical chemist, Haymarket, London. Aged 43.

HORSFIELD.—On April 22, Mr. John Morell Horsfield, pharmaceutical chemist, College Street, Rotherham. Aged 61.

JONES.—On May 3, Mr. Ahraham Dale Jones, chemist and druggist, Sheffield. Aged 51.

KNIGHT.—The death is announced of Miss Adela McCulloch Knight, M.B., at Vienna, on May 8, aged 25. The deceased lady was one who seemed destined to take a high place in medicine. Born in South Australia, she passed the matriculation examination of the University of London at Adelaide, where she attended the University and carried off the Sir Thomas Elder prize for physiology in 1883. In the spring of 1885 she came to England, and entered at the London School of Medicine for Women and the Royal Free Hospital. After passing the M.B. Lond. Examination in November, 1889, with honours, she was received at Marlborough House by the Princess of Wales, being the first Australian lady who had received the degree in medicine of the London University. Immediately after taking her degree she was appointed resident medical officer at the New Hospital for Women, and in that capacity carried out the alterations consequent on the removal of this institution from Marylebone Road to larger premises in the Euston Road. Last June the trustees of the Helen Prideaux prize unanimously conferred it upon her, this prize being the highest distinction connected with the London School of Medicine for Women. In accordance with the terms of the award, she proceeded for further study to Vienna, where she died, after a short illness, of typhlitis. Her power of diagnosis and success in treatment gave promise of a brilliant career as a medical woman.

RYOTT.—At Newbury, last week, Mr. Robert Charles Ryott, chemist and druggist, of 38 Northbrook Street, Newbury. Aged 48. Up till quite recently Mr. Ryott enjoyed good health; and only a few days before his death he was laid low with an attack of acute pneumonia, to which he succumbed. Mr. Ryott was much respected in Newbury, and leaves a widow and four children.

SLATER.—On May 1, at Granville Cottage, Stone, Staffordshire, Susanna, wife of Thomas Slater, chemist and druggist, Stone. Aged 75.

SMITH.—On April 30, Mr. John Smith, chemist and druggist, Barnsley. Aged 45.

WATERALL.—On May 1, Mr. George Waterall, pharmaceutical chemist, Chapel Bar, Nottingham. Aged 89.

WESTON.—On March 13, Mr. Frederick Weston, chemist and druggist, New Quay, Cornwall. Aged 47.

WYLDE.—On May 8, at Macclesfield, Mr. John Wyld, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 71. The deceased gentleman was well known in Macclesfield, where he was in business, and in Manchester. He was a large-hearted man, and showed great kindness and sympathy towards the poor. He had suffered for twenty years from bronchial asthma, which, with an attack of acute bronchitis, was the immediate cause of his death.

A HAIR-WASH COMB has been patented in U.S.A. Each tooth is hollow, and is connected with a compressible reservoir on the back, into which the hair-wash is put. In using the comb, one presses the back, and the wash comes out as a fine spray.

BREAKING THE RECORD.—One hundred and one students of the Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy paid a visit to Kew Botanical Gardens on Wednesday last, the largest number on any previous occasion being 100. In addition to the usual ramble in the gardens, cricket and other athletic sports were indulged in. A substantial meat-tea was provided by the principals in the grounds of the Rose and Crown Hotel, to which all did ample justice. The party returned about 7 P.M., having spent a most enjoyable day.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, May 14.

TRADE in the drug and chemical branches has been fairly steady during the week now under review, but the demand has mostly been for actual consumptive requirements, speculation, except in quinine, being for the moment exceedingly limited. The principal alterations are as follows:—Raw camphor, buchn leaves, ergot of rye, and gum guaiacum are higher in price. The Amsterdam cinchona sales have resulted in an improvement, and for gnm kino and quassia wood more money has also been paid. Rhubarb, senna, and vanilla show no appreciable change, but ipecacuanha and gum benzoin are again slightly easier, and gnm myrrh is a good deal cheaper. Quinine has advanced in price, but tartaric and citric acids are very dull of sale. Shellac and Jamaica ginger are dearer; caustic soda very firm; tamarinds, sulphate of copper, gambier, and black and white pepper lower in price.

The Bank rate was to-day raised to 5 per cent. Bar silver is quoted at 44*1*/₂d. The Eastern exchanges stand as follows:—Bombay, 1s. 4²/₂d.; Calcutta, 1s. 4³/₄d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 2¹/₂d.; and Shanghai, 4s. 5¹/₄d.

At to-day's tea-sales the highest price on record for tea was again much exceeded, 5 lbs. silver leaf flowery Pekoe from Ceylon (Kellie estate) realising the marvellous and, except for advertising purposes, wholly fictitious price of 600s. per lb., equal to a cost of about 4s. 9d. per cup.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN EAST AFRICA.—At a meeting of firms interested in the East African trade, held at the London Chamber of Commerce on Monday, a resolution was passed that an East African trade committee should be formed within the Chamber, and an organising committee was appointed for this purpose. Amongst other questions suggested for consideration was the establishment of Zanzibar as a free port, so as to enable merchants to meet foreign competition more effectually than they are able to do under present conditions.

NIGER GUM ARABIC.—In a paper on a trip along the Niger and Benue rivers read before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, reference was made to the town of Yola, on the Benue river, as the most important trading centre in that region—tin, gum arabic, and gum copal being the local products brought there by the natives in exchange for Manchester goods. The gnm arabic referred to is the Niger gnm, which has during the last two years arrived on the Liverpool and London markets in such large quantities. The gum is probably obtained from the Muri range of mountains, north of the native villages of Lau, Dalti, and Djen, on the Benue river. With the establishment of more regular trading communications with the Niger Basin, Niger gum is, perhaps, under certain circumstances destined to become as important an article on our produce markets as the East Indian gums are at the present moment. Yola, the shipping port, is near the extreme eastern edge of the Niger Company's present sphere of influence.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—The month of April has been a favorable one for our foreign trade, in comparison

with the corresponding month of 1890. Our total imports from foreign countries in April, 1891, were valued at 38,982,537*l.*, against 35,680,242*l.* in April, 1890, an increase of 3,302,295*l.*, or nearly 10 per cent. This increase falls principally under the head of foodstuffs and manufactured articles. Taking the four months from January–April, we find that our imports in 1891 were 141,185,699*l.*, against 140,982,768*l.* in 1890, showing the comparatively insignificant increase of 202,931*l.*, or about 0.13 per cent. There has been a considerable increase in the value of foodstuffs and manufactured articles imported from abroad, but this is almost balanced by the falling-off in the value of raw materials for textile manufactures imported by us. Our exports of national produce have increased from 20,344,367*l.* in 1890 to 20,919,066*l.* in 1891—i.e., by 574,699*l.*, or, say, 3*1*/₂ per cent. For the four months January–April, however, they show a slight decrease of 194,989*l.*, or from 83,082,369*l.* to 82,887,380*l.* Chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations show a considerable improvement, having grown from 2,877,431*l.* in January–April, 1890, to 3,113,222*l.* in the same period of 1891, or by 8 per cent. This increase is principally caused by our increased exportation of alkali to all countries (except France and Germany), but in the first place to the United States, Russia, and Spain. The exports of medicines proper, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations, for the four months January–April have been:—In 1889, 307,703*l.*; in 1890, 347,549*l.*; in 1891, 346,083*l.*; those of all other chemicals for manufacturing purposes, &c., were, respectively, 859,829*l.*, 1,049,036*l.*, and 1,053,516*l.* The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce for January–April have been:—1889, 22,600,671*l.*; 1890, 21,336,306*l.*; 1891, 21,722,627*l.*

WEST INDIAN CONCENTRATED LIME-JUICE.—Among the industries which might probably be established, or, rather, developed, within the limits of the empire, with a prospect of yielding a profitable return, the preparation of concentrated lime-juice for the manufacture of citric acid deserves to be mentioned. England is still the country where citric-acid making is carried on most largely, and at present almost the whole of our supply of the raw material for its manufacture is obtained from Sicily. The concentrated-juice market in Messina is usually dominated by a gang of speculators, and it is to be feared that the actual producers of the article receive but scanty return for their labour. Indeed, it is asserted that when the price of juice falls below a figure not much lower than that at which it stands at present, the juice-makers cannot get a living at their occupation. But these conditions, even if correctly stated, by no means preclude the possibility of successful cultivation elsewhere. The lime is as plentiful in the West India islands as the lemon is in Sicily, and in the conditions of land-tenure, taxation, and labour, our colonies may possibly compare favourably with the Italian island. As a matter of fact, concentrated juice from West Indian limes—the produce of Dominica—has for a good many years been placed on our markets in small lots and at irregular periods, but it is questionable whether the possibility of providing a regular supply at a remunerative price has ever been figured out with any approach to precision, though it might very possibly be quite as deserving of consideration as many other suggested means of industrial advancement in the West Indies. It is doubtful whether the total amount of concentrated West Indian lime-juice received here amounts to as much as 100 pipes a year—not much more than the average Italian supply of one week. Moreover, the West Indian puncheons only contain about 50 gallons, whereas the Messina pipes are of 108 gallons capacity. The West Indian juice is very much stronger than the Italian; in fact, its high test is not altogether an advantage, as the evaporation is carried so far that the juice not unfrequently becomes burnt. The usual strength of Italian juice is 64 oz. of citric acid per gallon, and the contracts under which it is sold provide for an allowance if the strength falls below 60 or exceeds 66 oz. The West Indian juice usually contains 90 and occasionally even 100 oz. of acid per gallon. Hitherto the West Indian juice has been sold at a relative price generally running about 10 per cent. below that paid for the Italian article; but it seems not at all improbable that with a more careful method of manufacture, it might not realise as much as or more than the latter.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Admiral H. D. Grant read a paper on the "State of Trade in the South American Republics," and in the course of his remarks expressed his surprise at the almost entire absence of English firms from Monte Video, and the decrease of the number in Buenos Ayres. The disappearance of old established houses he attributed to the growth of direct trade with England. Admiral Grant considers the trade prospects gloomy, basing his estimate on recent steps taken in taxation and currency matters, more especially in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

CASTOR-OIL CASES MINUS LIDS.—On Mr. Dalton entering the pulpit at the drug auctions to-day, Mr. Preston called attention to the fact that castor oil in cases purchased through Messrs. Dalton & Young, and delivered from the Metropolitan Wharf, were, on delivery, found to be without lids. Mr. Preston thought it was high time that representation on this subject should be made to the owners of the wharf, as he strongly objected to their treatment of merchants and others who had dealings with them. Mr. Dalton said he would certainly make the representation to the wharf-owners. This was the first time he had heard of the matter, and, if it had been mentioned before, it might have been put right sooner.

SHELLAC DISPUTE.—A curious instance of the manner in which authorities differ in their views of trade customs has been brought under our notice. A made contracts with B and C for the supply, at a future date, of a certain grade of button lac, consisting of third quality, technically known as BL₃. When the time for declaring the shipments arrived, B tendered inferior button lac in lieu of the grade contracted for, offering to A a mark known as BL₄, and to B part of the contract in BL₄, and the residue in BL over 4 in circle, the latter being a still lower grade than BL₄—in fact, little more than refuse—and offering to pay the difference on the market quotations for the goods contracted for and tendered. Both A and B refused to accept the button lac tendered, and the disputes were referred to arbitrators. The arbitrators, deliberating upon A's case, gave a decision in his favour; but those to whom B's dispute was referred decided that under the customs of the trade it is open to the seller to tender anything he chooses and pay the difference. B protests that he has no customers for the low-class lac which it is proposed to tender him, and does not know what to do with it, but to no purpose. It is, of course, possible to appeal against the decision of the two arbitrators; but in the meantime, the purchaser against whom the decision has been given feels very sore—not, it would seem, without some justification.

ACID (CITRIC).—The market has been very quiet this week, and the quotation remains at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb., while for concentrated juice 25l. 10s. f.o.b. is the nearest price.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Very dull of sale at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¾d. per lb., according to brand and condition.

ACONITE ROOT.—A parcel of 25 bags Japanese aconite root was bought in at 25s. per cwt. to-day.

ALBUMEN.—Six packages egg albumen were offered for sale to-day. A bid of 1s. 2d. was refused, 1s. 4d. being named as the price.

ALOES.—Three hundred and seventy-two packages *Curaçao* aloes were offered, and mostly sold without reserve at full prices for medium and fair grades. Fair brown to good bright liver realised from 35s. to 45s.; dark drossy liver, 15s. to 18s. 6d.; dark capey, 12s., and common overheated from 7s. to 9s. per cwt. East Indian aloes of fine quality are scarce; at the sales to-day a parcel of Socotrian in cases, fair colour and flavour, but rather soft sold cheaply at 65s. per cwt. Of Zanzibars in skins, fair colour soft and hard

mixed good brown realised 77s. 6d. to 85s.; soft and darker from 38s. down to 24s. per cwt. Of Cape aloes only an insignificant lot was offered.

AMBERGRIS.—Three small parcels were shown to-day, and all disposed of; light grey spicy flavour at 127s. 6d.; fair pale and dark mixed of good flavour 90s., and black ambergris with a peculiar flavour of otto of rose at 41s. per oz.

ANISE.—Ninety-five bags fair but somewhat stony mixed Russian seed were bought in at 17s. per cwt. to-day, and 17 cases good genuine but broken Chinese star-anise were also bought in at 100s.

ANNATTO.—Of 164 bags of West Indian annatto-seed 120 sold cheaply at 2d. per lb. for fair but slightly dark, and from 1d. to 1½d. for mouldy and discoloured. For the remainder of the sound seed an offer of 1¾d. was refused.

ARAROBA.—Twenty-one cases which have been offered before were again shown to-day, and bought in at 2s. 3d. per oz.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Sixteen packages were shown to-day, and of these 10 cases thin pale Pará sold at 2s. 3d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU.—Eight cases were all bought in, 1s. 2d. being suggested as the price.

BORAX has been in fair demand, and is held now for 28s. per cwt. for crystals in second hands.

BUCHU.—Five bales good to fine bright round green leaves sold, with active competition, to-day at a fresh advance of about ½d. per lb.—viz., 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb.

CALABAR BEANS.—Two bags offered at auction here to-day sold at 6½d. to 7½d. per lb.; but it is possible to buy much cheaper in Liverpool, where sales are taking place at about 4d. per lb.

CALUMBA.—Forty bags of new import bold mixed with good bright yellow root, slightly wormy, were bought in at 28s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—After a rather quiet week the market is reported higher to-day, with a sale of 5 tons Japan camphor on the spot at 165s., and 100 piculs Japan for April shipment at 140s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms; two days ago 137s. 6d. c.i.f. was reported to have been accepted for the same position.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The market remains firm, 1s. 9½d. for May delivery; while for more recent delivery the price ranges from 1s. 9d. down to 1s. 8½d. per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Eight robins very dusty and broken grey tops were bought in at 4d. per lb. to-day.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian unaltered at 3s. 9d. per lb. on the spot for fair quality. The decline in Chinese cantharides has been checked, and at to-day's auctions the price of 1s. per lb. was paid for a case of fair quality. Offers of 11d. per lb. were then refused.

CARDAMOMS.—One hundred and thirteen packages, offering a fair assortment, were shown at to-day's auctions, and of these about 70 sold at full prices, and an occasional advance for better qualities. Rather ordinary grey and partly split *Mangalore*s are held for 1s. 8d. per lb. *Ceylon-Malabar* realised 2s. to 2s. 2d. for medium pale good round, 1s. 11d. for rather brownish ditto, 1s. 9d. for medium to bold yellow, somewhat lean, 1s. 6d. for small pale round, 1s. 5d. down to 1s. 2d. for small to medium, partly brownish and specky, and very small pale. *Ceylon-Mysore*: Medium to bold long good pale full, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; smaller size ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; medium to bold pale long, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; brownish and split small to medium, 1s. 7d.; long lean pale, 1s. 6d.; very small and yellow, partly split, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. Good Seed, partly bright in colour, realised the high price of 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Thirty bags good bright thin bark, partly quilly, are held for 30s. per cwt.

CASCARILLA.—The market is now well supplied, and at to-day's auctions 132 packages were offered for sale, but these were all bought in, 30s. per cwt. being asked for quilly silvery, partly broken and dusty; and 15s. for small thin dark and dust, mixed.

CINCHONA.—The supply of South American bark at to-day's auctions was exceedingly poor and calls for no comment. Of East Indian in druggists' chips (*Succirubra*) a few packages were shown, and are held at 2½d. per lb. On May 28 a parcel of 398 cases of 320 bales cultivated Bolivian Calisaya bark will be sold in Paris by public auction; the consignment consists for the greater part of bark belonging to the estate of the Hamburg importer who recently failed.

COCAINE.—The market is decidedly firmer, prices ranging from 21s. to 22s. 6d. per oz. for hydrochlorate, according to brand and position.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—A parcel of 227 bags was announced for sale to-day, but samples did not arrive in time to permit of its being sold.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—After having been flat and tending lower, closes with a rather better feeling. The quotation for best Mint sulphate is still 15l. 10s., but a little less might be accepted.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The market remains firm, but unaltered, at 97s. per cwt. for best white French crystals. Powder, 98s. to 99s. per cwt.

CUBEBBS.—No sales were made; but the market is plentifully supplied. About 50 packages were all bought in, at from 10l. to 11l. 15s. for fair small to bold, partly stalky, mixed genuine berries.

CUMIN SEED.—Forty-six bags fair clean bright *Malta* seed were bought in at 27s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—A few cases were shown to-day, but no transactions took place. For some fair soft lump, bright and dull mixed, 8l. 10s. is asked, and 6l. 10s. for another parcel, which was darker and partly damp.

ERGOT OF RYE.—American orders, it is said, have cleared the market of all the available parcels of Spanish ergot, for which 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb. has been paid.

FENUGREEK SEED.—The market has been rather dull this week, and no business of importance has transpired. The quotation for good Mogadore seed is 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt., and for Egyptian seed nearly as much money is asked.

GAMBIER.—Block gambier is lower in price. On the spot 22s. 4½d. per cwt. was the last price quoted, and sales have been made at 22s. for May-June, and 21s. 10½d. per cwt. for June-July.

GENTIAN.—A good demand prevails at the low prices ruling, and 27 bales offered at to-day's auctions were all sold at 15s. to 15s. 3d. per cwt. for fair, but fresh cut, cut pieces realising 18 per cwt.

GINGER.—From Calcutta we hear, under date of April 22, that Bengal ginger has advanced considerably in price there, while both stock and imports were very small. Cochin ginger remains dull, but Jamaica is fully 2s. dearer; fine to picked bold bright sold at 100s. to 135s.; good bold, 80s. 6d. to 88s.; ordinary dull to medium washed, 67s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.; dull and lean, 59s. to 66s. per cwt.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—A small 40-lb. box of ordinary block sold to-day, with good competition, at the high price of 51s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—At to-day's auctions 39 packages fair glassy *Aden* sorts, slightly scented, sold at 55s. per cwt. For fine picked *Turkey* gum 23l. per cwt. was asked, while a parcel of 14 packages good pale white *Mogadore*, rather dusty, was bought in at 9l. 10s. to 10l. 10s. per cwt. Some fair *Cape* gum, rather dusty ambery sorts, sold at 52s. 6d., while a lot of fine pale dust and grains was bought in at 82s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM BENZOIN.—Heavy arrivals have increased our stock to over 600 cases, and under the pressure of these large supplies prices continue to droop. At auction some 200 cases *Sumatra* gum were offered, of which only about 30 sold at a slight decline on the last auction rates; good pale almondly seconds, good centres, but false-packed corners, realised 7l. 10s.; fair ditto, badly false-packed sides and corners, 6l. 15s.; and very badly packed seconds, small to medium almondly centres, 6l. 5s. per cwt. A parcel of very fine seconds, good colour and flavour, was bought in at 8l. 15s.

per cwt. Some fine *Siam* gum was shown, including some bright brown, old-fashioned, glassy block, for which from 13l. to 14l. per cwt. is required. Dull grey siftings, partly blocky, sold at 90s. to 100s. per cwt. *Palembang* gum was all bought in; fine bright almondly, in small boxes, at 65s. per cwt.

GUM ELEMI.—At to-day's auctions a fresh parcel, consisting of 75 packages good clean pale gum of good flavour, was offered for sale, and bought in at 72s. 6d. per cwt. nominally, though between 55s. and 60s. per cwt. might, perhaps, be accepted.

GUM GALBANUM.—For a 70 lb. box of bold fair almondly block the very high price of 3s. 9d. per lb. was paid to-day.

GUM GUAIACUM in strong demand, at an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb., fair drop, partly dusty, realising 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; fair block, partly dusty, 2s. 2d.; ordinary block, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; common drossy block and dust, partly slatey, from 1s. down to 9d. per lb. Of 42 cases offered, 37 were sold.

GUM KINO.—Two cases good bright East Indian sold at the very high price of 49s. per cwt., an advance of fully 7s. per cwt.

GUM MYRRH.—Over 80 packages were placed on sale to-day, and nearly 50 of these were forced off at a considerable reduction upon the last nominal rates for picked myrrh, fair pale rough picked gum selling at 95s. to 97s. 6d.; fine pale sorts, partly selected, at 82s. 6d.; medium to good siftings, 55s. to 62s. 6d.; pickings, 35s. to 37s.; and dust, 29s. to 30s. per cwt. Picked gum has not been sold at so low a price for many years.

HONEY.—At to-day's auctions the market showed itself very flat, and the only sale effected was for a single barrel of fair candied *Jamaica*, which realised 32s. per cwt. Fine white hard candied *Chilian* honey was bought in at 42s. per cwt.

INDIGO.—The prospects of the growing crop in British India are generally considered very good.

IPECACUANHA.—Fifty-one packages were offered to-day, and of these 22 sold at irregular rates, some lots realising full prices, but the majority being about 2d. per lb. below the last sale rates. Ordinary wiry to good fleshy sound root brought from 7s. 1d. to 7s. 6d.; ordinary to fine stout but damaged root, from 6s. 10d. to 7s. 8d. per lb. One seron washed root, per land carriage, rather wiry, sold at 5s. 6d. per lb. Some of the root offered to-day was packed in the old-fashioned serons, which had of late been discarded in favour of more rational packing, and it is noteworthy that the contents of all these serons had been more or less seriously damaged in transit.

JALAP.—Prices remain steady at the recent decline. A parcel of 19 packages at to-day's auctions sold at 1s. 1d. per lb. for good but rather small mixed *Vera Cruz*; 11d. to 1s. for bold mixed but partly wormy and spongy; and from 10½d. down to 8d. per lb. for green mouldy dull tubers.

KAMALA.—Four cases shown to-day were bought in at 10d. per lb.

KOLA.—Several parcels of kola nuts were placed in auction to-day, but the bulk showed very poor quality, and only two bags sold at 4d. to 4½d. per lb. for wormy seeds.

MERCURIAIS.—No alteration has occurred in the quotations since our last report.

MUSK.—The market is exceedingly flat, and lower rates would probably have to be accepted to effect sales. Of 21 caddies *Tonquin* pods of the first pile only one box sold, fine small to bold well trimmed and yielding pods, thin skin and underskin, at 80s. per oz. Of 17 boxes third pile one caddy also was sold, realising 30s. per oz. for small to bold skinny and damp old-fashioned untrimmed pods.

NUX VOMICA.—Of 97 bags, 50 sold, fair small palish silky *Cochin*, at 10s. 6d. to 11s. per cwt. Some of the German manufacturers say that they may shortly be compelled to raise their quotations for strichnine.

OIL (CASTOR).—Fair Calcutta seconds and yellow mixed *Coconada* oil was bought in to-day at 3½d. per lb. The Liverpool market is quiet at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. On April 22

the Calcutta market was very firm, and prices showed a hardening tendency. Many oil crushers were unable to deliver the oil contracted for.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Ten cases Chinese Star-anise oil, unworked, imported *via* Bremen, were bought in to-day. The price of 6s. 4d. per lb. was suggested for them. Of Cassia oil 5 cases were also bought in at 3s. 8d. per lb. *Citronella*, in tins, is held for ½d. per oz. Ten cases *Cajaputa* oil (24 bottles each) were bought in at 3s. 8d. per bottle; 2 cases of Fisher's oil of *Patchouly*, at 1s. 3d. per oz.; 5 cases (12 bottles each) brown *Bay* oil from Dominica are held for 9s. per lb.; and 14 cases (2 tins each) West Indian oil of *Limes* at 1s. 7d. per lb. Twenty cases Australian oil of *Sandalwood* were bought in at 13s. per lb.

OPIUM.—There has been slightly more life in the London market this week and sales are reported of very fine new Yerli opium at 10s. 6d., new Constantinople at 9s., and Smyrna seconds at 7s. to 8s. 6d. per lb. In Persian opium we hear of no business. For good Salonica 10s. 9d. per lb. is required, and for Malatia 11s. per lb. At to-day's auctions 20 cases opium were offered for sale, but only 8 of these, catalogued "without reserve," found buyers. Ten cases shipwrecked Turkey opium, said to have been recoated and returned from America, were bought in; 2 cases spurious Egyptian pudding opium were bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb., and 8 cases realised from 3s. 9d. to 5s. for rough unsightly Egyptian, and 6s. to 6s. 9d. for damaged but fair Persian opium. The following is the latest mail news from Smyrna (dated April 30) with reference to the crop outlook:—"During the month of April general and abundant rains have fallen all over the interior, and it is now expected that Turkey will produce this year 7,000 to 8,000 chests of opium should the continuance of favourable weather be experienced until the crop arrives at maturity. The only danger to be apprehended henceforward is the hot south wind which occasionally occurs during the flowering of the plants. Owing to the rain the Smyrna dealers have been anxious to realise on easier terms, and this has enabled American buyers to execute important orders, the large amount of 450 chests having been sold during the month." The news from Salonica is equally favourable, and it is thought that, if the weather continues good, the crop from that district this year will be not less than in 1890. A Smyrna report states that the present stock of opium in Smyrna is about 850 cases, while there are, moreover, about 1,000 cases available in the interior. The sales comprised Yerli opium, tale quale, at 8s. 4d. up to 8s. 9d.; usual ditto at 7s. 11½d. to 8s. 2d.; soft Karabissar at 8s. 4d. to 8s. 9d.; and current ditto at 8s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. On May 2 the market presented an apparently firm appearance.

ORRIS.—Eighteen packages Florentine orris root were bought in at 90s. to 115s. per cwt. respectively for medium to good bold root; and 20 serons very dark and dull *Mogadoré* at 40s. per cwt.

PATCHOULY.—Thirty six bales very dusty and broken brown leaf were all bought in at nominal prices.

QUASSIA.—The market is firm and prices rather higher, 5l. 5s. being now named as the figure for good fresh wood. Ninety-six bags chips, included in to-day's auctions, were bought in, no price being mentioned.

QUICKSILVER.—There has been no further change in price, but the market remains exceedingly firm—first hand at 8l., seconds at 7l. 19s. 6d. per bottle.

QUININE.—On Monday and Tuesday the market became very excited, and several large transactions were reported at rising prices as follows: 35,000 oz. German speculative brands in second hands, on the spot, at 11½d. to 11¾d. per oz.; 3,000 oz. Whiffen's brand, in second hand, at 12½d. per oz.; 30,000 oz. German bulk, July-August, at 12d. to 12½d.; and 80,000 oz. B. & S. and Brunswick from the manufacturers, delivery up to October, at 12d. per oz. The excitement has now quite abated, and the market is dull, with sellers at 11¾d. and buyers at 11½d. per oz., but no business is reported.

RHUBARB.—The moderate supply of 58 cases was offered to-day, and rather more than one half of this sold at easy rates: *Shensi* round medium to bold rough coat partly spongy three-quarter fair fracture 1s. 9d. per lb.; smaller ditto,

1s. 4d. per lb.; ordinary flat small to medium, horny coat, half dark fracture, 1s.; ordinary round and flat medium to bold untrimmed half dark, half fair fracture, 9d. to 10d. per lb. *Canton*, flat small to medium fair coat, three-fourths pinky fracture, 1s. 4d. per lb.; pickings, 11d. to 1s. per lb. *High-dried* wormy root, 10d. per lb.

SARSA PARILLA.—Honduras root is very scarce, and held at 1s. 8d. per lb. for good brands. Eight serons washed Mexican, put up in bundles, in imitation of Honduras, were bought in; 5 serons very pale and weak native Jamaica sold at 10½d.; one bale ordinary Guayaquil at the same price; and several packages grey Jamaica at 1s. 3d. for sound, and 1s. 2d. per lb. for damages.

SCAMMONY ROOT.—Forty-five bales were bought in to-day, at 35s. per cwt.

SENNA.—The supply of Tinnevelly senna at to-day's auctions was a rather small one, consisting of 178 bales, partly in second hand. About one-half of these sold at unchanged prices, medium to fine bold green leaf, 5½d. to 7½d. per lb.; ordinary greenish, part specky, small to medium, at 1½d. to 2½d.; ordinary low to very common, 1d. down to ½d. per lb. Of about 100 packages Alexandrian senna, about 30 bales very stalky greyish green "Mecca" kind sold at 2d. per lb.

SHELLAC.—At the close of last week the market became very flat, and TN orange for August delivery was being offered at 68s. per cwt. without finding buyers. The market remained very quiet until Tuesday, when 1,348 cases were offered, about 350 having been withdrawn previous to the auctions. The greater part of the supply offered was limited at higher figures than were obtainable in the market, but 439 cases sold at an advance of 2s. per cwt. for orange lac on the previous week's rates. Orange lac, good to fine bright, realised 65s. to 73s.: ordinary red to good fair, 62s. to 64s.; common livery, 60s. to 61s.; while for good first button lac 76s. per cwt. was paid. Since the auctions the market has been very firm and dearer. To-day TN Orange on the spot is worth 66s. to 67s., while for *Garnet AC* 67s. 6d. has been paid, and there are buyers for orange TN, August delivery, at 69s. per cwt.

TAMARINDS.—The arrivals of new crop *Barbadocs* tamarinds have been very large, and a considerable decline in value has taken place, fair to good quality having sold at 10s. to 12s. per cwt.

TEA.—There is a slightly better tone in the China market this week, with an advance of three points from the lowest in the terminal market, and a fairly heavy sale on Tuesday went firmly as compared with the quotations of a week previous. A considerable quantity of common Congou sold at 5½d., and rather better grades, such as were selling at 6d. to 6½d., were fully ¼d. dearer. Advices from China report (as usual) a short crop. Nothing has yet been settled for this market, and extreme prices have been paid for fine Ningchows for Russia, and we are not likely to see any new samples here before the first week in July, if then. Assams have recovered slightly, for lower grades, from the extreme depression of last Thursday week, but the teas now coming forward are mostly poor and undesirable. The new season's Indians are reported to be good teas and rather early. Ceylons sold cheaply on Tuesday, and good teas were obtainable from 8½d. to 9½d.; but it is a dangerous market for buyers, as large quantities are coming forward.

TURMERIC.—At the drysaltery auctions on Tuesday 86 bags fine bright Madras finger sold at 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. per cwt., and 10 bags realised 18s. per cwt. to-day.

WAX (BEES').—Jamaica in demand at higher prices—viz., 7l. 2s. 6d. to 7l. 7s. 6d. for good red to fine orange.

PARAFFIN OIL is used in Russia for sobering people.

EDWIN JONES (45), chemist, of Queen's Road, Bayswater, trading in the name of Abel, was on Thursday, along with a medical practitioner, remanded without bail, at the Marylebone Police Court, for being concerned in obtaining an unlawful operation on Hilda Hammet, a servant girl.

CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

WITH the exception of Sulphate of copper, there is no alteration of moment in the market for heavy chemicals this week. Prices for nearly all products are steady.

BICARBONATE OF SODA, in 1-cwt. kegs, quoted from 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* per ton, less 2*½* per cent. discount, f.o.b. Liverpool.

BLEACHING-POWDER steady at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.r makers' works, Widnes and St. Helens; 6*l.* 15*s.* for softwoods, and 7*l.* per ton for hardwoods, f.o.b. Liverpool. Newcastle prices 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton for softwoods, and 5*s.* per ton extra for hardwood casks, f.o.b. Tyne, all net cash.

CAUSTIC SODA firm in consequence of reduction in output: 77-per-cent., 12*l.* 5*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; 74-per-cent. 11*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* per ton; 70-per-cent., 10*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* per ton; 60-per-cent., 9*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* 15*s.* per ton; *Cream*, 9*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 10*s.* per ton, all f.o.b. Liverpool, with an allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton if delivery is taken at makers' works.

CHLORATE OF POTASH quiet at 5*½**d.* to 5*½**d.* per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, at usual ports of shipment.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA very firm at 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs; and 7*l.* per ton in casks, net cash, f.o.b. Tyne; 7*l.* 10*s.* and 8*l.* per ton for casks and kegs, c.i.f. Liverpool; and 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton for casks and kegs, delivered Manchester. These prices are for parcels of not less than 10 tons.

SODA ASH steady at 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton for 48-per-cent. *Carbonated*, 5*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per ton for 52-per-cent., and 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton for 58-per-cent. *Caustic*, 48 per cent. 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton, net cash, f.o.b. Liverpool. Newcastle carbonated quoted 1*½**d.* per degree, less 5 per cent. discount, f.o.b. Tyne.

SODA CRYSTALS.—Market quiet at 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton f.o.b. Tyne, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton in 3-cwt. barrels on rails at makers' works, and 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton f.o.b. Liverpool.

SULPHATE OF COPPER, after declining to a very low price, is now showing signs of steadiness. For prompt and forward, price is 15*l.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool.

SULPHATE OF SODA quiet at 40*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bulk on rails at makers' works, Widnes and St. Helens; and Tyne makes quoted 42*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bulk, and 53*s.* per ton ground and packed in casks.

THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA SALES.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

AMSTERDAM, Thursday evening.

AT to-day's cinchona auctions 2,545 packages Java bark were sold, at an average unit of 7 cents per half kilo. (=1*½**d.* per lb.), thus marking a decided advance upon the preceding auctions. The following prices were realised:— Manufacturers' barks in chips, broken chips and quills, 6 to 92 cents (=1*d.* to 1*s.* 4*½**d.* per lb.); ditto root, 15 to 52 cents (=2*½**d.* to 9*½**d.* per lb.); druggists' barks in quills, whole or broken, and in chips, 2 to 65 cents (=4*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.); ditto root, 10 to 12 cents (=1*½**d.* to 2*½**d.* per lb.). The principal buyers were the Brunswick and the Auerbach factories.

OILS, PAINTS, AND SUNDRIES.

THE desire has been expressed by many of our readers, more particularly in wholesale and shipping circles, that we should add to our trade report a number of articles which, though not directly pertaining to the domain of the wholesale druggist or pharmacist, yet come with the province of a numerous and growing section of readers of this journal. Upon giving the matter consideration, we find that the articles upon which our readers most frequently desire to be informed may be classified under four headings

—viz.: (1) Dyes, paints, and sundries; (2) oils, alcohols, and coal-tar derivatives; (3) miscellaneous chemicals; and (4) materials for confectioners and mineral-water manufacturers. We propose to set aside some space in our weekly trade report to these classes of goods, taking one section weekly in rotation, commencing with—

DYES, PAINTS, AND PIGMENTS.

(*All quotations are for large wholesale parcels, delivered in London, unless otherwise stated.*)

Many of the articles ordinarily classed under this heading are already regularly reported upon in our ordinary trade report. Among such are shellac, turmeric, cochineal, indigo, saffron, and others; and for these we do not propose to give quotations in the annexed column. The market in colours and dyes is generally rather quiet, in spite of the fact that the present season is usually a very busy one. As regards dyewoods, the principal one of these (logwood) has been declining in value for some time, and still continues on the downward path; fustic is exceedingly dull of sale, and the same applies to Lima wood. Manilla sapanwood, on the other hand, is very firmly held. Orchella-weed is generally slow of sale, and easier for Angola character. For oxide of iron the demand keeps up pretty well. Pumice-stone firmly held, and in good demand. Lead preparations are very firm, and recovering from the drop which they experienced during the winter season. Litharge is steady, with a fairly good business. French ochres have recently advanced about 2*s.* per ton, and there is no prospect at present of lower prices. The manufacturers of ultramarine blues in Germany, where the bulk of this article is manufactured, some time ago partially succeeded in forming a combination, but certain makers continue to sell independently of the pool. The combination of English manufacturers of fullers'earth also does not comprise the whole of the makers of that article; hence it has been found impossible to raise the prices to the extent contemplated when the union was formed. Plumbago has also considerably advanced in price lately, and oxide of zinc is also much dearer now than a short time ago. The prices for paints ground in oil are not added to the present report. The cost of the raw material, as well as that of the linseed oil, for which the market at present is rather firm, and of labour are among the factors which have to be taken into account in estimating the cost of these paints; moreover, the cost of grinding varies considerably, according to the hardness of the material operated upon.

| | s. d. | s. d. |
|---|----------|-------|
| Aniline oil, pure per lb. | 1 0 to | 1 1 |
| " salt " | 11 " | 11 ½ |
| Asphaltum, Syrian per cwt. | 19 0 .. | 28 6 |
| " Cuban " | 12 0 .. | 14 0 |
| " Mexican " | 11 0 .. | 12 0 |
| Aurine, soluble per lb. | 1 4 | |
| " spirit " | 1 8 | |
| Barytes, foreign; common to | | |
| medium per ton | 28 6 .. | 43 0 |
| Barytes, good to fine " | 58 0 .. | 67 6 |
| " Irish fine " | 61 0 .. | 65 0 |
| Berries, Persian yellow per cwt. | 30 0 .. | 47 6 |
| Black, Brunswick.. " | 12 6 .. | 18 0 |
| " lump, loose casks .. " | 7 6 | |
| " in packets " | 10 0 | |
| Blue, Chinese, lump or powder per lb. | 1 3 .. | 1 5 |
| " Prussian " | 1 2 .. | 1 3 |
| Brown ochre per cwt. | 5 0 .. | 10 0 |
| " vandyke " | 10 0 .. | 14 0 |
| Calamine powder per lb. | 11 0 .. | 12 0 |
| " super " | 30 0 | |
| Chalk, French, ordinary to good per ton | 75 0 .. | 80 0 |
| " fine to superfine | | |
| powder " | 100 0 .. | 120 0 |
| Charcoal, animal, grain per cwt. | 18 0 | |
| " powder " | 12 0 | |
| Cobalt, black " | 9 6 .. | 9 9 |
| " blue " | 6 0 .. | 6 6 |
| " prepared oxide " | 10 0 .. | 10 6 |
| Chrome yellow " | 25 0 .. | 100 0 |
| Divi divi " | 11 6 .. | 15 0 |
| Dyewoods:— | | |
| Barwool per ton | 55 0 .. | 60 0 |

| | | | s. d. | s. d. |
|---|----|----------|--------------|----------------|
| Camwood .. | .. | .. | per ton | 200 0 to 300 0 |
| Ebony-wood .. | .. | .. | " | 100 0, 155 0 |
| Fustic, Spanish .. | .. | .. | " | 65 0, 90 0 |
| " Taup. or Hud. .. | .. | .. | " | 90 0, 95 0 |
| " Jamaica .. | .. | .. | " | 82 6, 85 0 |
| Lima wood .. | .. | .. | " | 155 0, 180 0 |
| Logwood, Jam. St. D .. | .. | .. | " | 100 0, 150 0 |
| " Central America .. | .. | .. | " | 160 0, 180 0 |
| Nicaraguan wool .. | .. | .. | " | 130 0, 145 0 |
| Red sanders .. | .. | .. | " | 95 0, 100 0 |
| Sapin wood, Manilla .. | .. | .. | " | 80 0, 120 0 |
| " Siam .. | .. | .. | " | 120 0, 180 0 |
| Emery stone, smt' to bold lump per owt. | | | 5 0, | 6 0 |
| Extract of logwood .. | .. | .. | " | 45 0, 50 0 |
| " quercitron .. | .. | .. | " | 32 6, 35 0 |
| Flux, black .. | .. | .. | " | 3 6 |
| " white .. | .. | .. | " | 4 0 |
| Fuller's earth, dried lumm .. | .. | per ton | 50 0 | |
| " powder for oil ref. .. | .. | " | 80 0 | |
| " levig. for druggists .. | .. | " | 115 0, 165 0 | |
| Glanbersalts .. | .. | .. | " | 75 0, 85 0 |
| Green, Brunswick .. | .. | .. | per cwt. | 12 0, 20 0 |
| " chrome .. | .. | .. | " | 32 0 |
| " emerald .. | .. | .. | per lb. | 0 7, 0 10 |
| " mineral .. | .. | .. | " | 1 8, 1 10 |
| Iron oxide, commou to med. .. | .. | per cwt. | 3 0, | 7 0 |
| " finest (rouge) .. | .. | " | 40 0 | |
| Kaolin (China clay) cargoes .. | .. | per ton | 15 0, 20 0 | |
| " small balk, in casks .. | .. | " | 50 0 | |
| Lead, red, dry .. | .. | .. | per cwt. | 14 6, 15 0 |
| " white, dry .. | .. | .. | " | 16 0, 17 6 |
| " " ground in oil .. | .. | " | 14 0 " | |
| " " pure orange .. | .. | " | 23 0 | |
| Litharge, flake, English .. | .. | .. | " | 16 0, 16 6 |
| " ground, foreign .. | .. | " | 16 9, 17 0 | |
| Madder-root, Smyrna .. | .. | .. | " | 22 6, 27 6 |
| Magenta (coal tar) .. | .. | .. | per lb. | 3 9 |
| Mungeet, whole .. | .. | .. | per cwt. | 12 6, 15 0 |
| Ochre, Derbyshire .. | .. | .. | per ton | 40 0, 60 0 |
| " Devonshire .. | .. | .. | " | 40 0, 45 0 |
| " Irish .. | .. | .. | " | 4 0, 45 0 |
| " Welsh, gool to fine .. | .. | .. | " | 50 0, 110 0 |
| " French, fair to fine golden .. | .. | " | 47 6, 77 6 | |
| " fine to superb .. | .. | " | 102 0, 210 0 | |
| Orchella, Angola .. | .. | .. | per cwt. | 23 6, 27 6 |
| " California .. | .. | .. | " | 22 6 |
| " Zunz and Mozambique .. | .. | .. | " | 10 0, 35 0 |
| " Ceylon .. | .. | .. | " | 0, 25 0 |
| Orpiment, red powder .. | .. | .. | " | 32 0 |
| " yellow .. | .. | .. | " | 29 0 |
| Pink, Dutch .. | .. | .. | " | 20 0, 25 0 |
| Pipeclay .. | .. | .. | " | 0, 6 0 |
| Plumbago, Ceylon, lump .. | .. | .. | " | 11 0, 21 0 |
| " chips .. | .. | .. | " | 9 0, 12 0 |
| " dust .. | .. | .. | " | 4 6, 7 6 |
| Pumice, small lump .. | .. | .. | " | 3 6, 6 0 |
| " powder, ground .. | .. | .. | " | 5 0, 8 0 |
| " picked for carriage manufacturers, &c. .. | .. | .. | " | 20 0, 40 0 |
| Putty .. | .. | .. | " | 5 6, 6 0 |
| Quercitron bark .. | .. | .. | " | 4 3, 8 6 |
| Red, Chinese .. | .. | .. | " | 45 0, 50 0 |
| " Indian .. | .. | .. | " | 20 0, 35 0 |
| " Persian .. | .. | .. | " | 50 0, £5 0 |
| Rouge, jewellers' .. | .. | .. | " | 70 0 |
| Safflower, Bengal, commou to fair .. | .. | .. | " | 15 0, 45 0 |
| " good to fine pinky .. | .. | .. | " | 50 0, 60 0 |
| Sienna earth, raw .. | .. | .. | " | 10 0, 18 0 |
| " burnt .. | .. | .. | " | 12 0, 20 0 |
| Sumach, Italian .. | .. | .. | " | 9 0, 14 0 |
| " Trieste .. | .. | .. | " | 6 0, 8 0 |
| " Spanish .. | .. | .. | " | 7 6, 8 0 |
| Sugar, burnt, soluble in spirit .. | .. | .. | " | 21 0, 23 0 |
| " for vinegar .. | .. | .. | " | 20 0, 22 0 |
| Tin oxide (putty powder) .. | .. | per lb. | 0 10 | |
| Ultramarine, commou to medium .. | .. | per cwt. | 15 6, 33 6 | |
| " good to fine .. | .. | " | 40 0, 80 0 | |
| Umber, Devonshire, lump .. | .. | per ton | 30 .., 40 0 | |
| " powder .. | .. | " | 70 0 | |
| " Turkey, raw .. | .. | " | 12 0, 18 0 | |
| " burnt powder .. | .. | " | 14 0, 20 0 | |
| Venetian red, soft lump .. | .. | per cwt. | 60 0 | |
| " finest .. | .. | " | 120 0 | |

| | | s. d. | s. d. |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|
| Vermilion, Dutch and English .. | per lb. | 2 4 to | 2 8 |
| " Chinese .. | " | 34 0, | 36 0 |
| Whiting .. | .. | 35 0, | 43 0 |
| Zinc oxide, pure .. | .. | per cwt. | 24 0 |
| " sulphate .. | " | 7 6, | 8 0 |

THE PONDICHERRY GROUND-NUT OIL TRADE.

THE ground-nut oil trade of Pondicherry, a French possession in India, has increased enormously during the last few years: twenty years ago the total quantity exported amounted to only 1,403 casks, the whole of which was taken by Mauritius and Reunion; during the twelve months ending December 31, 1890, the total shipment rose to 18,485 casks, 7,503 being consigned to Rangoon and Moulmein; large quantities were also taken by Calcutta, Coconada, Singapore, and Penang. The oil is put up in English beer hogsheads holding 440 lbs. each, and in Cochin-oil casks containing 550 lbs. each. The ground-nut kernels are crushed exclusively by the ancient wooden presses of exactly the same pattern which have been used for several centuries. About 1,200 of these mills are employed in the colony in crushing the kernels—800 at Vilvanur, a village eighteen miles west of Pondicherry, and 400 in Pondicherry and the neighbouring communes. The trade is entirely in the hands of native operators, who crush the nuts and ship the oil without the intervention of any European agency. A company was started at Pondicherry a few years back for erecting and working a *huilerie* to be worked by steam power, and in due time the mill commenced crushing; but the results were unfavourable, the cost of working and of the raw material being largely in excess of the value of the oil produced. Ultimately the factory was closed, and subsequently transferred to a small party composed of original shareholders, for a mere song. This second company also came to grief, and a Calcutta firm then bought the property, and having made various improvements in the machinery, set vigorously to work at crushing, but with no better result. This machinery is now going to be taken down and conveyed to Bangalore, where it is to be re-erected and worked for crushing ground-nut kernels. The results, however, were so far valuable that they demonstrated the fact that the crushing of ground-nut kernels by improved steam-machinery of a modern type would yield large profits, provided it was efficiently supervised and economically worked. It was found that the outturn from steam-crushing was nearly 4 per cent. greater than what was obtained from natives presses, while the quality of the oil was so much superior that it fetched fully 3½ per cent. more in the market. The ground-nut oil trade commenced to develop in the year 1875, when 9,150 casks were shipped, mostly to Bordeaux, Marseilles, and London, but the trade with Europe stopped when Marseilles began crushing on a large scale, and during the last twelve years there have been no transactions. The use of the oil for cooking purposes is extending every year, especially among all classes of Indians, and particularly with Indian emigrants working in foreign countries. The 12,000 casks shipped yearly to Burmah and Mauritius are consumed chiefly by Indians, and it is likely that Natal and other places where Indian labour is employed will presently become large consumers. Ground-nut oil is not much used by Europeans, as the taste of the kernel is rather strong, unless properly manipulated; many native cooks, however, clarify it so thoroughly that it is rendered tasteless and equal, if not superior, to ordinary olive and salad oils. The process is a very simple one, but great care and judgment is necessary to insure success; if the clarifying process were better known, the oil would, no doubt, to a large extent, take the place of *ghee*; it is much better for cooking purposes, far cheaper, and more readily transported, while it cannot be easily adulterated. The consumption of the *huile d'arachides* seems to follow on the track of Indian emigrants; in 1880 there were but very few Indians settled in Singapore, Penang, &c., and in that year the export of ground-nut oil amounted to only 10 casks; in 1890 the shipments to these two ports amounted approximately to 1,800 candies.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c., will be attended to in the order received.

Mr. Burroughs in Syria.

SIR,—Excepting in midsummer, the climate of Beyrouth is most pleasant and healthful; at this season it is particularly delightful. The fig-leaves are nearly full grown, the olive-trees are in blossom, white roses and geraniums grow in profusion, and to an unusual size and fragrance.

There are many mulberry orchards near Beyrouth; the leaves are now nearly mature, and the silkworms are consequently enjoying a feast on their favourite delicacy. In the lowlands the shelters are made of reeds of the thickness of a pencil, and about 2 yards long, which are made into mats. These mats are also used as trays for the mulberry leaves, which are spread over them. The trays are about a yard square, arranged a foot apart in tiers of four. The young silkworms are first fed on leaves which are cut into fine strips; but after twenty days the whole leaf is given to them. About 500 or 1,000 of these creatures find room on one tray; they eat little semicircles in the leaves like our caterpillars on currant-bushes, but leave the thicker parts and stems, which accumulate to a depth of 1 or 2 inches twice during the season, when this débris is removed and given to cattle. Cold rains are injurious to the silkworms; hence, in the mountains and at altitudes above 1,500 feet, stone buildings are used for boarding and lodging them. If any of them should think that they were being entertained from pure and disinterested hospitality as when we entertain our friends, they will find themselves much mistaken. After enjoying about sixty days of free mulberry-leaf fare, the silkworm climbs the handiest bush, spreads out a little web for a carpet, and begins to lay himself out with as much care as an Egyptian used to be made into a mummy at the expense of his mourning relatives.

He expects, of course, that the kind, good people who have invited him to visit them and made him so comfortable will be equally happy to see him blossom out into an angel of a butterfly, but he will be as much surprised as the spider who so gracefully lets himself down from the ceiling of that pleasant room where the careful mistress has been making a coal-shovel red-hot for him to light on. The equally disappointed silkworm has his comfortable nap disturbed by his host, who suddenly seizes upon him and boils him in a cauldron of hot water, when his winding-sheet or clothing, or cocoon, is sold by his kind entertainer to pay for arrears of board, leaving a profit also for the trouble of waiting upon him. Some of the cocoons are made into silk here, but most of them are sent to France. Millions of mulberry-trees have been planted during the past year in the Lebanon mountain district, which is even better adapted than the immediate vicinity of Beyrouth for silk-culture.

After the first boiling the cocoons are dried and set aside till required for use.

In a factory near Beyrouth which we visited we were freely shown the process of removal of the silk from the cocoon. About a hundred workpeople were seated before as many shallow iron pans nearly filled with water heated by steam; about a quart of the cocoons is thrown from a bag into the water; when they have become sufficiently moist the threads of silk are detached at the ends of four cocoons, are twisted into a thread, and passed into a glass

hook, and thence over a reel 2 feet in diameter, which revolves when its axle is allowed to rest on a wheel, which is kept going all the time. As wound upon the reels, this silk has a beautiful golden colour, and seems as fine, glossy, and soft as the finest hair. About 800 feet of this thread weigh 10 grains. The cotton winding sheet of a mummy is said to be 80 yards long. The turban of a Mahomedan must be as long as his body, so that it may serve as his winding-sheet and be a continual reminder to him of the approaching hour of death. The silkworm winds himself in a shroud more soft and delicate than is accorded to humanity, the length of it being 800 yards.

Much of the raw silk produced in this locality is sent to Lyons, in France, in beautiful skeins weighing 100 drams. The rest is manufactured into various styles here and in Damascus. Mr. Murad Baroody, the Beyrouth chemist who took me over the factory, explained that the raw silks are produced in several different natural colours, these shades being largely employed in producing the silk goods of this country.

We afterwards went to a large garden near Beyrouth, where the air was fragrant with the breath of a great variety of flowers.

The bitter-orange flowers were nearly past their season, but some sweet blossoms remained on the stems near them, where the tiny green fruit was growing. The blossoms of the sweet citron were nearly as fragrant. These sweet lemons are rounder in form than the ordinary varieties, and are as sweet as ordinary oranges, though the rind is quite bitter.

Many of the orange and lemon trees were in blossom, and on some of them the fruit had grown to the size of a pea. It will be ripe in November. There is also plenty of the ripe fruit in the market of fine quality, very choice oranges coming from Sidon, a day's journey down the coast.

Mr. Baroody showed me some concentrated orange flower water, made at his branch pharmacy in the Lebanon district, which seemed remarkably good, and of unusual strength. The soil and climate here appear to be admirable for the cultivation of flowers of every species. The extremes of climate are further separated than at Grasse, whence the world's supplies of perfumes are now chiefly drawn. There has been but one slight frost in Beyrouth for fifty-one years—so says Dr. Van Dyke, the American missionary, who has resided here all that time.

The palm-trees grow taller here than in the South of France, and yield large crops of excellent dates; while the dates of the Riviera do not mature sufficiently to be edible. The oranges, also, of the South of France are much inferior to those of the sea-coast of Palestine and Syria. The pomegranate-trees are in full bloom here; but in the interior country, where it is cooler, the buds have just appeared. Apples, peaches, and apricots have already grown to nearly the size of walnuts. The cone-shaped buds of the magnolia are now about 9 inches long, and will unfold in a few days. The large banana-trees have many clusters of half-grown fruit.

The almonds are nearly ripe. In Damaseus the green almonds are eaten whole by the natives, with the addition of salt.

On the outskirts of Beyrouth there are great olive groves extending all along the foot of the hills, covering a space of about four miles wide, and five or six miles long. The trees are now in blossom, and the fruit will be ripe in November. The olives are then picked from the higher ones with poles. Women and children gather them. The olive oil from Palestine and Syria is, much of it, of superior quality, and I heard that a brand, manufactured and bottled at Haifa, is having a great demand in the United States. I hear of no instances of adulteration with cotton-seed or other oils.

Much of the olive oil is made into soap. This industry is very old. The system of soap-making in Beyrouth appears to be the same here as in Nablus, or Shechem, which is near Jacob's Well. The olive oil and lye are mixed in a huge cauldron of cemented stone, but with a metallic bottom, under which the fire is placed. Experience has taught the workers how to measure the oil and alkali so as to secure a good soap. They are measured into the cauldron in pails, and thoroughly stirred with a long wooden paddle. The cauldron is about 10 feet across and 7 feet deep.

In front of it, on three sides of an open square, are percolators of stone and cement, a yard square and 5 feet deep, where the alkali and ashes are placed, and water is poured on them till they are thoroughly washed. The lye is dipped in pails from vats under the percolators, and poured on top of the ashes, &c., again and again. The soda—or natron, as they call it—comes from Egypt. The ashes are from the so-called alkali-plant, which grows north of Beyrouth, behind Tripoli. They are mixed in equal parts with a hoe, and all lumps broken up, after which the coarse powder is packed loosely in the percolators.

When the soap is finished, it is hauled up to the first floor with a bucket and rope through a hole in the floor.

The floors throughout are of stone, and the upper one quite smooth. The soap, in a semi-fluid state, is poured on the floor to a depth of 2 or 3 inches. When cold and set, it is divided into squares with a knife which is fastened on a handle a yard long. Oxide of iron is strewn over the surface for the sake of old custom; and each square is stamped with the maker's name or special brand. The brand is a round die of brass an inch in diameter, deeply cut and fastened on the end of a wooden mallet. A hard blow drives the die a quarter of an inch into the soap, carrying the iron-rust with it, which still shows plainly after the outer surface has been worn away by washing.

The soap is creamy white, and has a pleasant odour, though no perfume is added to it. It becomes quite hard in time, and is very similar to the best Castile soap of France and Spain. The soap is not sold much outside the immediate locality.

The proprietor of the factory I have described was sitting on a raised platform with his son and a clerk. Thence he could overlook accounts and all the operations of soap-making at the same time.

He was dressed in a long striped silk gown, with a white turban over a red fez, and with a silk sash around the waist. He was quite ready to give us every information, as Mr. Baroody is regarded by him as a good friend, although a Christian.

The accounts are kept in the Arabic language, and written with a pen made of a reed which grows in Persia and with an ink made for the purpose, and poured on silk-wool, which nearly fills the inkstand. The language is read from right to the left, and most people seem to prefer the left hand for holding the paper to any table or desk. The Arabic is a very artistic language in print or writing. To satisfy you of this, I send this letter to you addressed in Arabic. There are eight hundred letters required in a font of type for printing Arabic.

Throughout Palestine and Syria the direction-labels on medicines are usually written in Arabic. In order that you may form an idea of the great variety of products and resources of this country, Mr. Baroody has kindly offered to send you some specimens, which he thinks would be saleable in the English market if they were well known there—viz., orange-flower water, spirit of wine, scammony gum and root, olive oil, wine of pure grape juice and strong in alcohol, olive-oil soap, also figs, raisins, almonds, dried apricots, &c., &c.

Mr. Baroody has been a subscriber to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for twelve years. The DIARIES for the past four years are always before him on his desk, and the older ones he keeps for reference at home. I asked him how he came to buy certain English chemical and pharmaceutical products. He replied, "From seeing the advertisements in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." So thorough has he been in this respect that his pharmacy is the recognised headquarters for English products.

I noticed in his stock large quantities of Howards' quinine and cocaine, iodoform, &c., Squire's chemical food, Fellows's syrup hypophosphites, Allen & Hanburys' tonga, cod-liver oil and malted food, Pears' soap, Eno's salt, Cockle's, Beecham's, and Holloway's pills, lactopeptin, Fiotcher's liquors, largely bought through seeing them in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST advertising columns.

Further particulars of Beyrouth I will refer to in another letter.

Yours truly,

S. M. BURROUGHS.

The Syphon Trade.

SIR,—I was pleased to read your article on syphons in this day's issue. I quite agree with you that "the vendors should make it clearly understood that the syphons are to be returned or paid for within a reasonable time, and should look closely after them." I tried the system of charging for the syphon at the time of sale, but found it only frightened people, and they were not always willing to lay down 2s. 6d. for a syphon and its contents. The result was many customers were driven away. For some time I have adopted a new plan, and have found it simple and work well. I send you herewith copy of gummed label which I use. One half is put on syphon, and the other part placed in syphon-book. A moment will fill up the label, and it is as well to draw the customers' attention to the same when handing the syphon to them. I have only had to send after one syphon since I adopted the plan, and received this one immediately. The label is definite, and cannot possibly give offence; besides, I find it useful as an advertisement.

Yours, &c.,

Skelton R S O, Yorkshire, May 9.

A. ELLIS.

| No. | No. | Date |
|---------------|---|-------|
| Name _____ | This Syphon must be returned within 14 days, otherwise it will be charged 2s. | _____ |
| Address _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Date _____ | _____ | _____ |

ALEXANDER ELLIS,
CHEMIST,
SKELTON.

A Plymouth correspondent (196/21) writes:—"The syphon trade is being pushed here amongst chemists much more than formerly. At one time syphons were lent by makers of aerated water, but the losses were such as to cripple the owners. The almost universal rule now is to charge and allow for all syphons at 2s. each."

Mr. Arthur Pumphrey, of Weston-super-Mare, sends us a page from a syphon-book, which he has used with success. The plan is similar to Mr. Ellis's (numbered label and counterfoil), but the label states that "This syphon bottle is the property of" &c. Mr. Pumphrey claims no originality for it, as he got the idea from an old governor. Mr. Pumphrey says in his letter:—"When the syphon is returned the counterfoil is cancelled with a pencil-mark, and the label on the syphon is also crossed through, so that it can be known directly which syphons are crossed off in the book. If the syphons are always examined before being returned to the manufacturer there can be no possibility of mistake. I have had the books in use for four years, and find them very satisfactory. The books can be had ready gummed and perforated for about 2s. per five books of 1,000 labels each."

Personal Supervision.

SIR,—It would be desirable at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society to obtain some expression of opinion as to the amount of personal supervision necessary in the proposed Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill.

Two instances occur to me.

1. A duly registered chemist weighs, wraps, and labels a number of packets of red precipitate. During his absence one of these is sold by an apprentice.

2. An apprentice takes an order for laudanum in the presence of principal, puts up and labels same, and sends to address stated; the errand boy delivers and receives payment.

In the first instance, is it absolutely necessary for the principal to be present when the poison is sold, he having prepared the packets for sale?

Secondly, will it be the duty of the junior qualified assistant of the future to be a poison messenger?

Yours truly,
DEVON. (42/31.)

Beyrouth, April 24.

May 11.

Influenza Mixturo.

SIR.—If the subjoined prescription is of sufficient interest to the readers of your esteemed journal, I shall be grateful if you will publish it, since it was perfectly successful in the treatment of some 200 or 300 cases which came under the writer's personal observation during our last visitation of the epidemic.

Orford Hill, Norwich, Yours faithfully,
May 12. JAS. ROBINSON.

The prescription is one which Mr. Robinson sent to the *Norwich Daily Press*. It is as follows:—

TREATMENT.—Order the patient to bed for two or three days and then to remain in a warm room for a few days longer, giving diluting drinks of a temperature not higher than lukewarm, and abstaining from animal food and fermented liquors; and should the temperature run very high, give the following every three hours (this is usually sufficient to carry off the complaint), and avoid quack nostrums, especially cough-mixtures, which simply increase the fever, and all inhalations, which the writer considers to be nice playthings.

Take of

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Solution of acetate of ammonia | 2 oz. |
| Spirit of nitrous ether | 3 drachms |
| Wine of ipecacuanha | ½ " |
| Chlorate of potash | 1 " |
| Camphor-water.. | 4 oz. |

Distilled water sufficient to make an 8 oz. mixture.

Adult dose, two tablespoonfuls every three hours with a 2-grain quinine pill.

The Dose of Aloes.

SIR.—Mr. Henry Machon is quite wrong in his assertion that "halls made with powdered aloes, ginger, and common soap are almost inert."

At any rate, I have made them in this way for years, and have never known one to fail in its action—in fact, the V. S. who uses them tells me that their action is rapid and certain, and that he is thoroughly satisfied with them.

Yours respectfully,
Gatehouse, N.B., May 11. G. M. STARK.

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

Dividing Powders.

SIR.—I was six years in a fashionable [Scotch] coast shop, and we never weighed our powders unless they contained large quantities. I have been seven years in my present situation, and the rule of the shop is not to weigh powders unless on special occasions.

WM. RALSTON.

St. George's Road, Glasgow.

SIR.—I happen to have had experience in nineteen different establishments in various parts of the country, most of them first-class dispensing houses, and never knew any of them allow powders to be divided without weighing—in fact, it was one of the earliest lessons I received to always avoid doing so. I thought it was only medical men who did it, and am surprised at the query being put. I certainly should call it very slovenly dispensing if I saw an assistant do it, and would not advise any candidate to adopt that plan when he goes to Bloomsbury Square for his examination! You might just as well guess the ingredients when making up a mixture.

JNO. E. RYDER.

Teignmouth, May 9.

IN the business where I was apprenticed the governor used to divide powders himself without weighing, but everyone else had to weigh out powders. In three other businesses where I have been all powders had to be weighed, and I should not think of dividing or allowing it to be done in my business.

Weston-super-Mare.

ARTHUR PUMPHREY.

I HAVE been in seven establishments, and in every one it was the practice to weigh each powder.

J. C. L. (41/29.)

I AM surprised that the idea of dividing powders by guess should ever be thought of in dispensing. I was apprenticed at one of the best shops in this town, and have had assistants who have been at many other shops, but never heard of such a thing being allowed. The only instance in which I was allowed to do it was to weigh 12 grs. carmine, and divide into 6 x 1d. packets.

Oldham.

J. LEES.

43/41. *Taraxacum*.—Your mixture appears to be made with succus taraxaci, whereas ext. tarax. liq. is ordered, and has been used in making the darker mixture.

33/31. *Nemo*.—The precipitate with ferrous sulphate and spt. ammon. arom. is invariably green, or becomes so a few minutes after the mixture is dispensed.

LEGAL QUERIES.

41/3. *Interrogator*.—There is nothing to prevent you assuming the title of your predecessors, the "____ Drug Company," provided you do not indicate in any way that the "Company" is registered under the Companies Act. You may also add your name as proprietor thereof. This is not an infringement of the Pharmacy Act.

39/63. *N. T. Z*.—We do not know of any legal objection to the title "The Attractive Sticky Fly Paper."

39/24. *W. F. S*.—The words "distinctly and legibly written or printed" on the label—"This is not the essence of ginger of the British Pharmacopœia," would suffice to render it safe to sell an essence differing from that prescribed in the Pharmacopœia.

44/41. *H. Ross*.—Verdigris is not on the poison schedule, so that the ointment need not necessarily be labelled poison.

42/62. *R. N.*.—It is legal for a chemist to have in partnership with him in his business an unqualified partner; but it is illegal for the unqualified partner to derive profit from the sale of poisons, to sell poisons, or to use the title chemist and druggist.

40/55. *J. B.*.—You should carefully read the treatise on the Pharmacy Act in the current year's DIARY. What you propose to do is illegal on your part; but it is not necessary that the person who signs your declaration should be your master.

42/47. *A. P.* asks us to print the law referring to breaking packets of patent medicines, such as powders, and retailing these in penny lots. That we have done in Alpe's "Handy Book of Medicine-stamp Duty," which anyone can have from this office, post free, for 2s. 9d.; or for 2s. 6d., with goods, from wholesale houses. Our correspondent has been informed by the Inland Revenue authorities at Somerset House that "packets of powders bearing duty stamps cannot be broken open in order to their contents being sold singly by the manufacturer or retailer." This is clearly contrary to what Mr. Alpe states on p. 20 of his treatise, and we have published specific and authorised statements to the contrary. A single powder is not liable to any duty.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Correspondents who ask replies to be inserted "this week" or "next week" are reminded that we do not guarantee replies, and that their insertion depends upon the space at our disposal for such matters. It is generally impossible for us to find room for queries the same week they are received.

36/53. *Carbo Ligni*.—*Hints for the Minor*.—The museum of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh is open to those connected with the Society; other pharmaceutical students are generally admitted on application to the assistant secretary. You cannot be wrong in acquainting yourself thoroughly with the contents of a *materia medica* cabinet, such as the one you mention; but you will find when you get to the examination-room that the specimens given there will take you aback if you have not studied the characteristics of the drugs conscientiously. Merely "spotting" a specimen of a drug is not enough. You should be able to give reasons for your opinion, and that, after all, can be got as well from a small specimen as from a large one. We have not seen the herbarium, so cannot express an opinion upon it, and cannot recommend any other. The additions to the B.P. are, of course, included in the examination now. Do you think that anyone who is ignorant of the "additions" is fit to be registered as a chemist and druggist?

42/64. *Bristoliensis*.—Lime soap is described in our last issue, p. 671.

33/69. *S. Turner*.—An indiarubber-stamp can be made in an hour or two; but if there are hundreds or thousands to make, you can imagine that you will have to wait your turn.

33/72. *Ferri Tart*.—The last edition of Squire's "Companion" was published in March, 1890. The price is 10s. 6d.

34/38. *S. P. S.*—Copying-ink Pencils are a mixture of methyl violet with gum and an impalpable powder. Weak nitrous acid removes the writing.

37/24. *Verax*. The small red seed with black marking is jenquiry (*Abrus precatorius*); the larger one is false jenquiry (*Adenanthera pavonia*); and the grey one is the Bonduc nut. The black one we have not yet identified.

20/491. *H. I.*—*Colic Drink*.—The particulars which you send in regard to the colic drink are somewhat meagre. We prefer to be told how articles are put up, their price and dose, as these are of material assistance to others who may read and utilise replies. We should be glad if other correspondents took note of this. However, we have an ounce of your colic drink, which is a brownish-red fluid, containing some crystalline powder in suspension. You tell us that the maker uses "a good quantity of camphor and spirit," and that "the colour is red sanders." Judging from the specific gravity of the fluid (1.004) there is very little spirit in it, but it does have the odour of methylated spirit, and it contains about 15 grains of extractive-matter in each ounce. The nearest we can make of it is the following:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Camphor | 20 grains |
| Spirit | ½ oz. |
| Ext. of red sanders | 1 drachm |
| " liquorice | ½ " |
| Treacle | oz. |
| Water to | 6 " |

Mix the first three and the last three separately, then add the spirituous mixture to the watery one.

This for a dose.

41/11. *Cambria*.—We have not seen the cones, but presume that they are made of charcoal and nitre.

35/72. *White Oils*.—If you think of qualifying as a veterinary surgeon we should advise you to get in the college as soon as you can. You will find particulars of the curriculum and its cost in the appendix to "Veterinary Counter Practice," or in our last Educational number. Your previous training as a chemist and druggist should be of special value to you as a "vet."

40/59. *Senega*.—You will find a formula for a Compound Sandal-oil Mixture in our issue of March 22, 1890, page 427.

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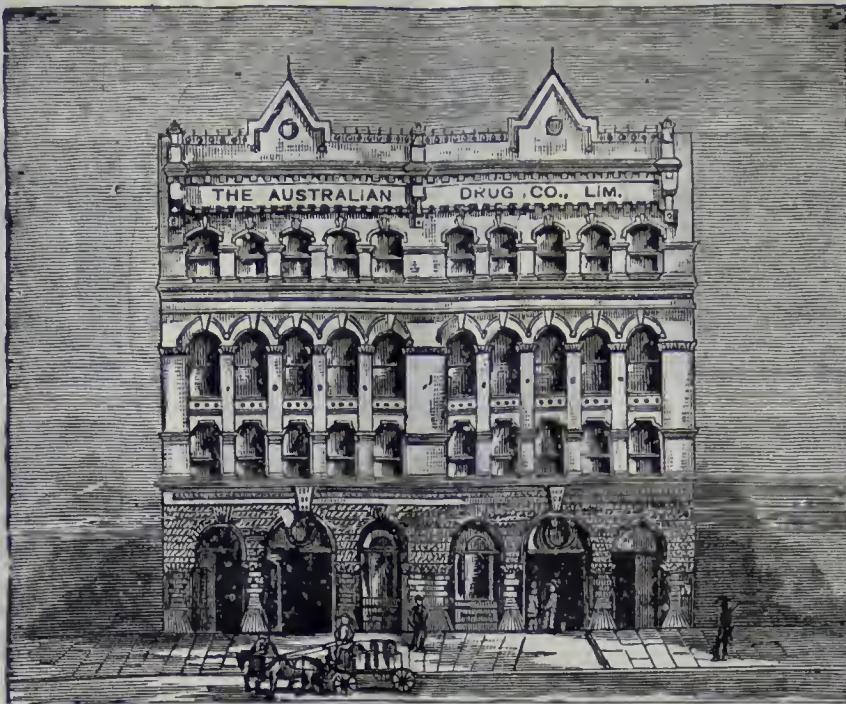
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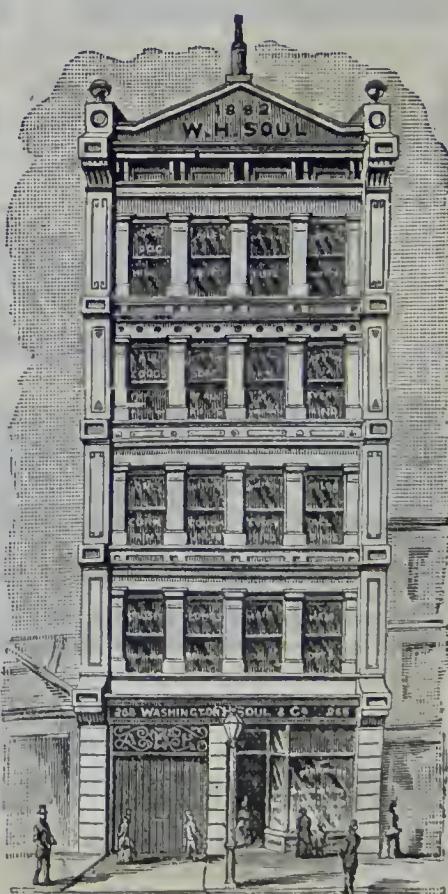
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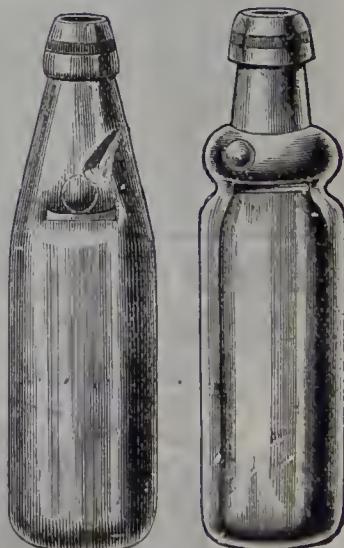
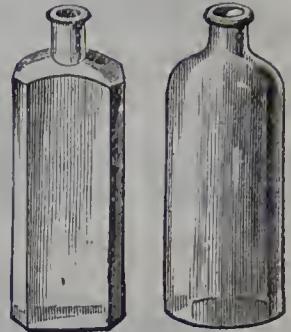
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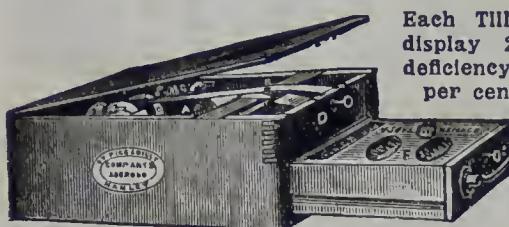


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| 3,8 ..                           | .. | 1 ..       | .. | 1½ ..  | .. | 2 ounce.        |
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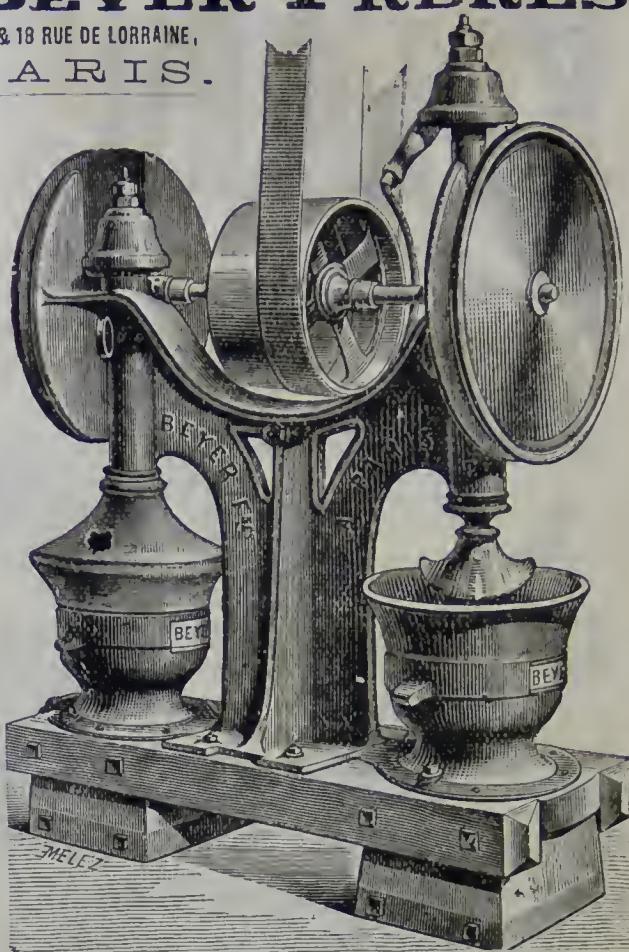
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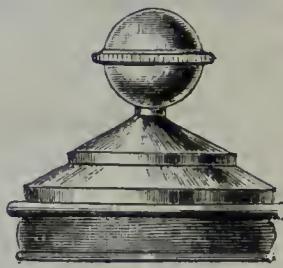
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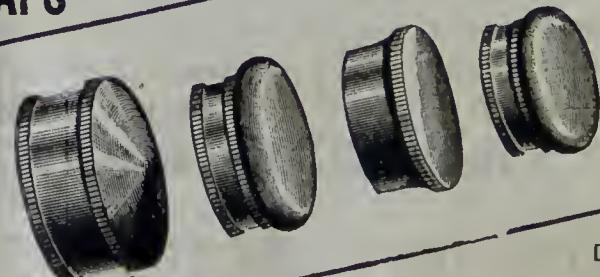
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Salts, &c.

[2]

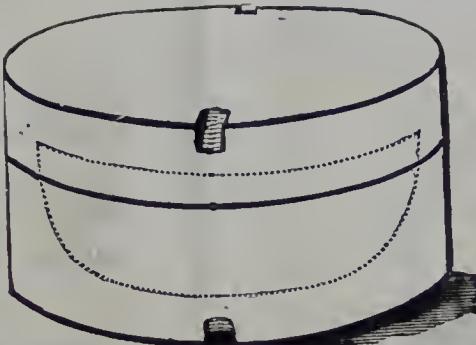
**H. G. SANDERS & SON,**Victoria Works, Victoria Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, LONDON, W.  
Established 1820. Telegraphic Address—"COLLAPSIBLE LONDON."

# WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM, BURLINGTON BUILDINGS, HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

**TOOGOOD'S  
IMPROVED PATENT**

## EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

| ORDINARY THICKNESS—  |       |     |     |      |    |     |      |     |     |          |           |
|----------------------|-------|-----|-----|------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|----------|-----------|
| 1 dr.                | 2 dr. | ½   | ¾   | 1    | 1½ | 2   | 2    | 3   | 4   | 6        | 8 ounces. |
| 1/8                  | 1/8   | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/10 | 2/ | 2/3 | 2/10 | 3/8 | 4/6 | 5/8      | per doz.  |
| THIN FOR DISPENSING— |       |     |     |      |    |     |      |     |     |          |           |
| ½                    | ¾     | 1   | 1½  | 2    | 3  | 3   | 4    | 6   | 8   | cunoes.  |           |
| 1/7                  | 1/9   | 2/  | 2/2 | 2/5  | 8/ | 4/  | 5/   | 6/  | 8/  | per doz. |           |

## TOOGOOD'S NEW REGISTERED SLIDE BOXES FOR POWDERS, &c.

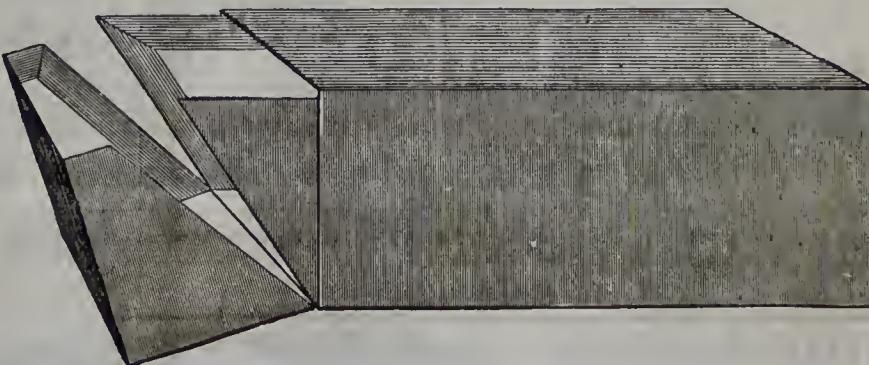
REGISTERED No. 154,622.

### PRICES.

For 6 12 18 24 Powders  
White Enamel

6/9 7/9 8/9 9/9 gross

Purple ... 7/9 8/9 9/9 10/9 ,,



## TOOGOOD'S AIR-TIGHT AND GREASE-PROOF PAPER

FOR PACKING LINSEED MEAL, JUJUBES, &c. Demy size, 6/6 ream.

## TOOGOOD'S PATENT BRONCHITIS AIR KETTLE,

5/- per dozen.

SOLE AGENT FOR DR. LEE'S STEAM DRAFT INHALERS.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.  
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST  
SUPPLEMENT

MAY 16, 1891

# G. B. KENT & SONS

Have been awarded the ONLY

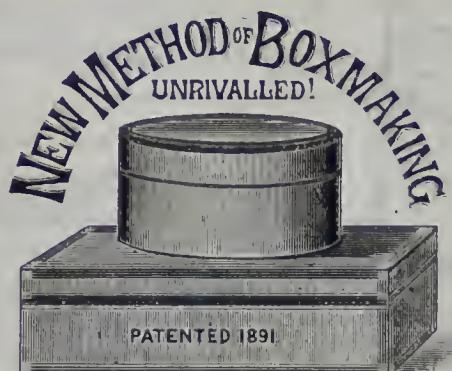


**GOLD MEDAL**



At the Paris Exhibition, 1889, for  
**ENGLISH BRUSHES**

See pages 169-172 WINTER ISSUE. January 31st, 1891.



THE MACHINES CAN NOW BE SEEN AT WORK AS UNDER  
TREMUS TABERNACLE AND CASTLE STREETS LONDON  
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

# SHEEP DIPS.

ESTABLISHED 1814.



In Powder, Paste, and Liquid.  
Non-poisonous, Poisonous, and Combined.

Manufacturers for the Wholesale Trade

WANTED, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS  
AS AGENTS.

Apply—

## QUIBELL BROTHERS,

Manufacturing Agricultural Chemists,  
NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

# WILEY'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE

FOR  
**LAMENESS IN HORSES.**

Agents Wanted in every Town. Handbills, with Name and Address, supplied gratis  
**50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS.**

**SOLE MAKER & PROPRIETOR, J. ROOKLEDGE, CHEMIST, EASINGWOLD, YORK.**

TO BE HAD OF USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.



SOLE MAKERS OF  
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CELATINE CAPSULED  
**HORSEBALLS**  
Alterative, Condition, Cordia.  
Cough, Diuretic, Fever,  
Physic, and Worm Balls.

PRIZE MEDAL,  
International  
Health Exhibition,  
1884.

THE NEW PERMANENT

# ENGRAVED WINDOW TABLETS

**IN RUBY, BLUE, AMBER, AND OPAL GLASS.**

Send particulars of size, subject matter, and colour, when price for one Tablet and upwards will be sent.

For Proprietary Articles, 100 8x6 Ruby Tablets, £8 15s. Od.

J. R. CORSAN, THE LONDON SAND-BLAST WORKS, 80 GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.  
TO PREVENT FRAUD, DEMAND BUSINESS CARD FROM TRAVELLERS.

AWARD OF MERIT  
International  
Sanitary Exhibition  
1881.

# CARBOLIC POWDER

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR 1-TON LOTS AND UPWARDS.

**CARBOLIC PINK POWDER**, 5/-, 7/6, and 10/- per cwt., in bags or casks.

**HANDSOME LARGE DECORATED BLACK AND GOLD TIN BOXES**, holding 1½ lb. (usual 1/- size), 4/6 dozen.  
Ditto, **LARGE SIZE** (usual 1 ½ size), holding about double quantity, 6/- dozen.

**PALE CARBOLIC ACID**, 99 per cent. (No. 5), and **CHLORIDE OF LIME** below market prices.  
**CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID** (Brown), 1/- and 1/6 Gallon; also in patent stoppered bottles, labelled.

**SANITARY FLUID** or **CREOSOL** (to be used with 100 parts of water, making a *milky fluid*), half usual prices.

*All goods delivered free in London or suburbs, or to rail or docks.*

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

**HAMILTON & CO., LTD., WANDSWORTH, LONDON, S.W.**

## S.V.R., B.P.

We wish to draw the attention of Chemists to the excellence of the spirit we supply for pharmaceutical purposes. We have devoted great care and attention to this branch and have made it a leading line. That our efforts in this direction have been appreciated is proved by the number of unsolicited testimonials we have received from nearly every town in the country, of which the following is a specimen:—

**GENTLEMEN,—**

Please send 5 gall. 56 o.p. as before. I have pleasure in saying I have always found your spirit answer all tests, which is more than I can say of all I have had from different places, and also to be practically free from odour.

Messrs. Stephen Smith & Co.

Yours faithfully, JOSH. N. CUTTS, B.Sc., F.C.S.

In consequence of the increase in the spirit duty our prices will be—

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|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| S.V.R. 56 o.p. ... ... ... ... | 19s. 7d. | Double Distilled, 56 o.p. ... ... | 19s. 11d. |
| CASH WITH ORDER.               |          | REDUCTIONS FOR QUANTITIES.        |           |

### SPECIALITY FOR PERFUMERY.

This pure grain spirit, which has been thrice rectified and filtered through charcoal, is being largely used in making high-class Perfumes. Price, 20/2, 56 o.p.; 20/8, 60 o.p. Cash with Order. Reductions for Quantities.

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**JONES & COMPANY,**  
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LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply **METHYLATED SPIRIT** in 5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

**REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.**  
SAMPLES FREE.

**JAMES BURROUGH, S.V.R.**

65  
o.p.

60  
o.p.

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

and Methylated Spirit  
AT LOWEST PRICES.  
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

**BOORD & SON,**

DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS  
ALLHALLOWS' LANE, & BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for **S.V.R.** Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.  
FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.



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Flint Glass Bottle Works,  
**THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.**

For Beauty, Cheapness, and Efficiency R. H. BARRETT'S

**WATCH SMELLING-SALT BOTTLES**

EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN THE MARKET.

The Caps are all fitted with INDESTRUCTIBLE WASHERS, to resist the action of Ammonia and retain the strength of the Salts.

Price, assorted white and coloured, 10/6 per gross (in 5-gross lots).  
Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered  
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**"THE CHEMIST" DISPENSING COUNTER.**

6 feet long by 2 feet wide £24  
If the Dispensing Screen only, £12

This handsome Dispensing Counter is manufactured in Spanish mahogany, and of the best workmanship, so that it will stand any climate. The counter has a solid mahogany top, and plate-glass case front. The centre part fitted to take sponge. A mahogany screen on top, consisting of two plate-glass cases, with shelves inside, and large plate-glass mirror in the centre, and three glass tablets with gold writing in ornamental mahogany carved work. The back of screen fitted with small shelves and a glass poison cupboard. The inside of counter fitted with strong counter drawers, label and cork drawer, open shelves, &c.

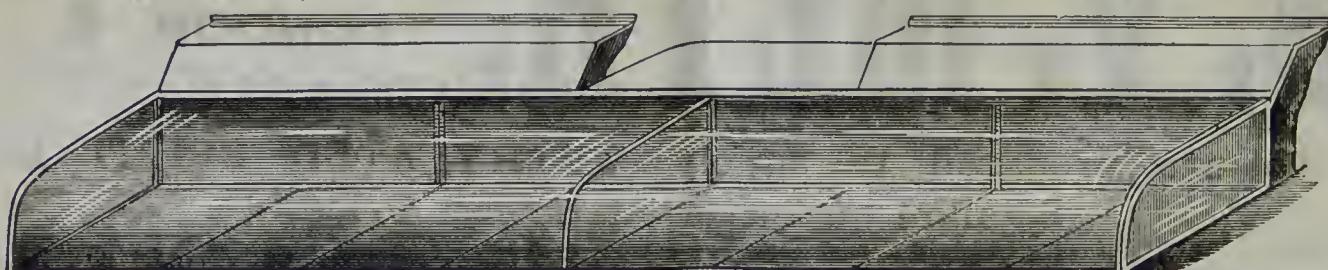


**BOWLING & GOVIER**  
Manufacturers of High-class Shop Fittings,  
GUN ST., BRUSHFIELD ST.  
BISHOPSGATE. E.C.

**NOTICE TO THE TRADE.**  
In consequence of inferior Second hand Goods being sold for our make, we have found it necessary to protect our reputation for best work with a Trade Mark, as above, and unless goods are so stamped we cannot be answerable.

**ELKANAH NATALI**  
(Established 20 Years),  
**SHOW CASE MAKER & SHOP FITTER**

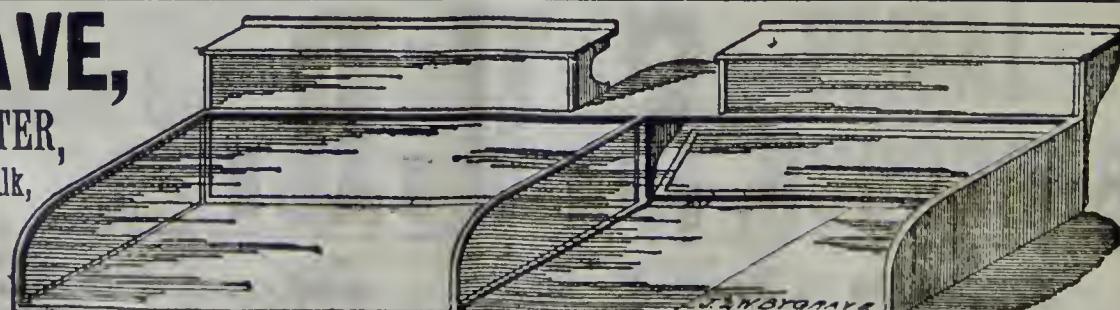
MAKE MY OWN, AND WORK GUARANTEED. HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS AND REFERENCES.



Removed from 207 to 242 Old St. (Shoreditch End), LONDON. Workshops—Henson St., E.C. (Only Addresses)  
No connection with any other house of the same name. Please address in full.

**BYGRAVE,**

SHOP FITTER,  
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Bent-top plate-glass Counter Showcase, in French polished mahogany, or ebonized, with two upright mirror plate-glass fronted shelves, and table in centre for serving over, and mahogany falls at back lined with mirror plate glass, inside fitted with crimson velvet trays—if 5 ft. long, 18 in. wide, 8 in. high (total height 13 in.), £5 10s.; 5 per cent. off for cash.



LONDON, 1884.

**CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS**

LONDON, 1884.

BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE write for detailed Price Lists and Samples of  
**POWDERS, ACIDS, FLUIDS, SOAPS, &c.**

TO

**ADAMS, WEBSTER & CO.**

Wholesale & Export Disinfectant Manufacturers, **HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.**

**FREDK. BOEHM,**  
BILLITER SQUARE BUILDINGS,  
**LONDON,**  
Keeps STOCK of all

**FRENCH ESSENTIAL OILS,**  
FRENCH PERFUMES IN BULK,  
FRENCH SWEET ALMOND OIL, [C]  
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THE SCIENTIFIC  
DENTIFRICE.  
OF ALL WHOLESALE  
HOUSES.

**TRE LANCET.**—Extract from "ANALYTICAL RECORDS" reports:—"Salvine Dentifrice is a delicately scented paste, which exhibits an Alkaline reaction to test paper. It is perfectly free from injurious elements. From its composition it is evidently ANTACID, ASTRINGENT, and ANTI-PARASITIC. Salvine is contained in Collapsible Tubes, the use of which offers OBVIOUS ADVANTAGES."

Put up in a novel and attractive manner. Price 1/-, 1/6, and 2/6.  
**LIBERAL TERMS.**

A handsome, valuable Showcard of an exceedingly tasteful and high-class design, now ready. Transparencies and other attractive Advertising matter.  
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Equal to and Cheaper than **VASELINE**.

FOR MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES.

White, Yellow, Veterinary, and Waterproof. All kinds put up in 1-lb., 5-lb., 7-lb., 14-lb., 28-lb., and 56-lb. Patent Tins, and in 300-lb. Barrels.

Pure Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, White Mineral Oil, Best Eating Olive Oil, Pale and Crude Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powders, Sheep Dip, Benzine 50 per cent. and 90 per cent., Crude and Rectified Spirits of Tar, Stockholm Tar, Camphor Ice, Carbon Candles.

PATENT

**CARBOLIZED PEAT,**  
THE NEW AND POPULAR DISINFECTING POWDER.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO

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OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
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Supplied in Original Bottles ready for Patient's use (stamped), to retail at 4/- each; also in 1-lb. Bottles for Dispensing, by the Sole Manufacturers:—  
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Specially brewed for Quinine Wine. Does not deposit, will keep good in any climate. In casks, 13 gallons to 140 gallons; small casks 3s. 9d. per gallon, carriage allowed if paid within three months. In wine-hottles (not less than 8 doz.), at 9s. per dozen, bottles included. Casks and cases extra, and returnable.

Sample four stamps.

Special quotations to large buyers.

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CURE LUMBAGO. CURE NEURALGIA.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these Celebrated Pills, well known as the Great Remedy for the above Complaints. No restraint of diet during use.

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*Lancet*—"EXCELLENT PREPARATIONS."GREEN'S SUBLIMATE ( $HgCl_2$ ) TABLETS (Acidified).

For Antiseptic use in Surgical operations, &amp;c.

No. 1, 1 in 3,000; No. 2, 1 in 1,500, in 1 pint of water.

LIQ. SENNAE LEGUMINUM, a harmless laxative for children & pregnant women  
LISTS ON APPLICATION.**TO LET.****KOLA**

KOLA WINE. 3/6.  
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KOLA COCOA, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/6.  
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**TENDER FEET,**

Relieves Hot, Tender, Chafed, or Swollen Feet, softens Hard Blisters, renders the feet pliant and elastic. Thousands of Testimonials.  
Price 1/- and 2/- per bottle. Of all Wholesale Houses.

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ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND OILS.APPLY TO  
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Chemists' Prescription and Dating Stamp  
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COOPER'S DIPPING POWDER**At the London Wool Sales for April, Cooper Dipped Wools  
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Exterminate your "Lost Siphon" account, Banish the "Deposit" system,  
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See "Chemist and Druggist," May 9th, pp. 655-6.

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SHOP FITTERS & SHOW-CASE MAKERS,  
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and EXCHANGED.**J. MARK & CO., 76 FANN ST., LONDON, E.C.**REPRESENT GERMAN MANUFACTURERS OF  
**ANEROID BAROMETERS**  
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**THERMOMETERS.****S. SAINSBURY'S  
Lavender Water.**From English Lavender  
Flowers, and most choice  
and delicate scents.

176 &amp; 177 STRAND. LONDON.

Established 1859.

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**SHRINKING** entirely **PREVENTED.**  
**Lucas "EVICTOR" Soap**  
 Is a **SPECIALITY** exclusively for Washing **WOOLLEN Goods**  
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PATENT FOOT-ROT COMPOSITION.  
A CERTAIN CURE.**

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 MAKES THE LARGEST QUANTITY—THE BEST QUALITY.

It is the best and cheapest in the market; makes better drink than any fluid extract; no trouble making; a Sixpenny Box makes 24 gallons, therefore the sales are before all others. Trade Price—One Gross of 12 Boxes, 17s.; Two Gross, 16s. per gross, net; One Case of 18 1/2 Boxes, 2s. 3d.; Two Cases, carriage paid, 4s. 6d. Also in 4d. and 6d. Boxes. The above is not a Ginger Beer Powder. Terms—Cash with Order. Retail Chemists, try this Prepared only by

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ONE SHILLING PER BOX.

Kills and Completely Dries up Rats or Mice. Does Not Harm Dogs or Cats. No Smell from the Dead Ones.

WOLSTENCROFT & CO., 28 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.  
 THROUGH ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

**ANGEL WHITE TOILET POWDER**

Magical for the Complexion. Unrivalled for the Skin. Supersedes all others. Sole Manufacturer,  
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 And at LONDON, PARIS, and NEW YORK.  
 PRICE PER BOX, 1/-.

Post Sample on receipt of Three Stamps. To be had of all Chemists.

**ANTECZEMA**

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The only application which rapidly and effectually cures ECZEMA AND ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. Now is the time to push it. Write for a show-card, bills, and terms to the trade, to  
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ESTABLISHED 1855.  
**SANFORD & SON**

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sole Proprietors of Sanford's Celebrated RAT POISON, without doubt the best ever introduced. Price, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. per box. Also MICE POISON; cannot be excelled. In packets, 3d., 8d., and 1s. each. Liberal terms to Chemists. Wholesale of BARCLAY & SON, SANGER & SON, NEWBERY & SON, EDWARDS & SON, and others, London.

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WINE.**

**VAN HARGAN'S.**

The Original Introducer of KOLA WINE. An excellent Tonic, and assists Digestion.

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**EXTRA FINE OIL OF CARPATHIAN CONIFERA** for the speedy manufacture of finest Counterpoint Spirits, 1 part to 9 parts of 95-per-cent. best spirit. Price per 2-lb. bottle, 20s.

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These are my own products (no common trade article), and I sell them only for cash.

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**GREENSILL'S  
ORIGINAL  
MONA BOUQUET.**

Wholesale and Shipping Terms sent on application to the Sole Manufacturers—  
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 ESTABLISHED 1852.

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**EMP. ADHÆSIVUM OPT.**

18 INCHES WIDE.  
 On Glazed Calico, 2/9; on Shirting, 4/3 per doz. net cash.

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**MANICURE  
PREPARATIONS and INSTRUMENTS.**

The genuine articles as originally introduced and prepared by M. W. CARMICHAEL, the American Manicurist from New York.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LUCRATIVE TERMS BY M. W. CARMICHAEL, 28 CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.  
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BARBADDOES ALOES.**

Buyers are invited to apply for prices to  
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SPECIALITIES—  
 Arabic and Varnish Gums, Glucose, Glycerine, Beeswax, Honey, Rhubarb, Insect Powder, Saffron, &c., &c.  
 Country orders for original packages included in public sale purchases at fractional margins.

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**TERMS:**

No Orders executed under £2 value by B. et Cie., and the Terms are Strictly Cash, i.e., Cash must accompany order, or be sent on receipt of Invoice.

|                                                             |                                     |     |     |     | Retail<br>EACH.<br>s.<br>d. | PER DOZ.<br>s.<br>d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| "LYPSYL"                                                    | (a Coraline Emollient for the lips) | ... | ... | ... | 1 0                         | 9 2                  |
| VINOLIA, small stamped                                      | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 1 9                         | 16 9                 |
| " , unstamped                                               | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 1 6                         | 13 9                 |
| (Vinolia unstamped is for Compounding Prescriptions only)   |                                     |     |     |     |                             |                      |
| " medium stamped                                            | BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.           | ... | ... | ... | 3 6                         | 33 4                 |
| " , unstamped                                               | LIBRARY                             | ... | ... | ... | 3 0                         | 27 4                 |
| " large stamped                                             | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0                         | 57 8                 |
| " , unstamped                                               | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0                         | 45 8                 |
| VINOLIA POWDER, small                                       | No.                                 | ... | ... | ... | 1 9                         | 16 0                 |
| " , medium                                                  | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 3 6                         | 32 0                 |
| " , large                                                   | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0                         | 54 9                 |
| Vinolia Powder is prepared in white, pink, and cream tints. |                                     |     |     |     |                             |                      |
| VINOLIA DENTIFRICE (English)                                | *                                   | ... | ... | ... | 2 6                         | 22 10                |
| " , (American)                                              | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 1 6                         | 13 9                 |
| VINOLIA SOAP (Floral) per Tablet, in Cartoon                | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 0 6                         | 4 7                  |
| Put up in boxes containing one dozen tablets in cartons.    |                                     |     |     |     |                             |                      |
| " , (Balsamic, Medical) per box 3 Tablets                   | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 2 0                         | 18 4                 |
| " , (Otto of Rose, Toilet)                                  | "                                   | ... | ... | ... | 2 6                         | 22 10                |
| " , (Vestal) per box of 3 Tablets                           | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 7 6                         | 68 6                 |
| VINOLIA SHAVING SOAP, Sticks                                | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 1 0                         | 9 2                  |
| " , " , "                                                   | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 1 6                         | 13 9                 |
| " , " , " in porcelain-lined metal boxes                    | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 2 6                         | 22 10                |
| VINOLIA SHAVING FOAM, in collapsible tubes                  | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 2 0                         | 18 4                 |
| VINOLIA SHAVING FOAM, in collapsible tubes                  | ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | 1 6                         | 13 9                 |

**MINIATURE SAMPLES:**

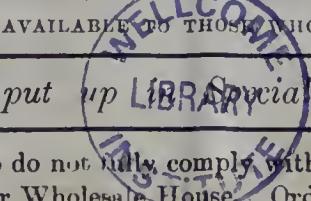
|                                     |     |     |     |      |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| VINOLIA SOAP (Otto of Rose, Toilet) | ... | ... | ... | 0 1½ | 1 0 |
| " , (Balsamic, Medical)             | ... | ... | ... | 0 1½ | 1 0 |
| VINOLIA POWDER                      | ... | ... | ... | 0 3  | 2 0 |

NOTE.—These miniature samples can be obtained on silver-lettered grey cards, the whole forming a most attractive and profitable addition to the Chemists' counter.

£2 to £5 Order—special Cash Discount of 5 per cent. off above prices.

£5 Order and upward , , , 10 , , , ,

THESE TERMS ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO THOSE WHO CUT OUR PRICES EXTREMELY.

 "Vinolia" is put up LIBRARY Boxes for Hot Countries.

N.B.—We refer the orders of all who do not fully comply with the terms necessary to obtain our SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT to their Wholesale House. Orders under £2 are not executed.